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8. Have you a strong will?

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11. Can you convince people who are doubtful or even hostile?
12. Do you decide quickly and correctly?
13. Can you solve knotty problems easily?
14. Have you an accurate and ready memory?
15. Can you remember dates, statistics, faces, telephone numbers, and long lists of facts?

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| Inertia | Shyness |
| Weakness of Will | Lack of System |
| Lack of Ideas | Procrastination |
| Indefiniteness | Slowness |
| Timidity | Mental Confusion |

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- Forcefulness
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- Enthusiasm
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- Driving Power
- Self-control
- Tact
- Reliability
- Salesmanship
- Originality
- Memory

These are the qualities which make the difference between a leader and a follower, between one who dares and does, and one who weakly drifts through life, between Success and Failure. And these are the qualities you can develop by means of Pelmanism.

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What I Think of Pelmanism

By

Judge Ben B. Lindsey

PELMANISM is a big, vital, significant contribution to the mental life of America. I have the deep conviction that it is going to strike at the very roots of individual failure, for I see in it a new power, a great driving force.

I first heard of Pelmanism while in England on war work. Men and women of every class were acclaiming it as a new departure in mental training.

When I learned that Pelmanism had been brought to America by Americans for Americans, I was among the first to enroll. My reasons were two: first, because I have always felt that every mind needed regular, systematic and scientific exercise, and secondly, because I wanted to find out if Pelmanism was the thing that I could recommend to the hundreds who continually ask my advice in relation to their lives, problems and ambitions.



JUDGE BEN B. LINDSEY
Judge Ben B. Lindsey, known throughout the world for his work in the Juvenile Court of Denver.

Other methods and systems that I have examined, while realizing the value of mental exercise, have made the mistake of limiting their efforts to the development of some single sense. What Pelmanism does is to consider the mind as a whole and treat it as a whole. It goes in for mental team play, training the mind as a unity.

Its big value, however, is the instructional note. Each lesson is accompanied by a work sheet that is really a progress sheet. The student goes forward under a teacher in the sense that he is followed through from first to last, helped, guided and encouraged at every turn by conscientious experts.

Pelmanism is no miracle. It calls for application. But I know of nothing that pays larger returns on an investment of one's spare time from day to day.

(Signed) BEN B. LINDSEY.

16. Can you remember details as well as main principles?
17. Can you concentrate your mind on one thing for a long time?
18. Can you work hard without suffering from brain-fag?
19. Are you ready to take responsibility?
20. Are you earning a larger income than you were a year ago?

If you are not satisfied with the answers you give to a good many of these questions, then you should use the coupon printed on this page and obtain, free of charge, full particulars of the Pelman Course.

DEFECTS BANISHED

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- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| Forgetfulness | Mind-Wandering |
| Brain-Fag | Indecision |

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Eight Thousand Miles Through Red Russia

By
Edmund J. Maguire

MY first glimpse of Russia came as a member of the small expeditionary force which the United States kept in Siberia for some time after the signing of the Armistice. The thing that most impressed me about the country was its enormous and almost untouched mineral resources, especially the gold deposits. I determined then that if the opportunity should ever present itself to join some mining enterprise in Russia I would not let it pass.

The opportunity came—all too soon. I took it; I went to Russia and traveled eight thousand miles within its borders—traveled not as an accredited observer or as a guest of the Soviet Government, but as the Russian people travel, jammed in filthy freight cars that take weeks to make what should be a day's journey. I lived as the Russian people live, in squalor and misery. Most of the time I was a fugitive from the Soviet authorities, and the fact that I am alive to tell of these adventures is due rather to a kind Providence than to any personal foresight or ingenuity.

I had read a number of accounts of conditions in Soviet Russia, most of them written by journalists who had made the trip to Moscow, had seen Lenin, and were back again at their typewriters within two or three weeks. Each had seen something of the misery of the Russian people—one cannot escape that. But I know now that what they saw was the best of Russia.



Edmund J. Maguire as
a Yankee citizen and in
the garb he wore as an
unhappy unit in the
Kuzbas colony

I also know what I saw was the worst. Perhaps there is a middle ground between these two viewpoints which

more accurately describes the situation in Russia today than either the journalists' view or my own. But I do not intend to argue that point, or any of the thousand and one other debatable points about Russia. I want merely to set down here what I saw of Russia with my own eyes, together with a record of my adventures. Opinions as to the significance of it all I shall leave to others and to you, my reader.

Most of my life I have lived in New York City. The busy harbor and the broad sea beyond have al-

ways held for me a powerful fascination. Especially have I watched with envious eyes the great ships, outward bound to who knows what strange land or thrilling adventure.

But my boyhood longing for adventure was fully satisfied when a companion and I signed on board an English vessel carrying a load of horses to England. We were gone two months and during that time I saw more of hardship than in my whole life before, and very little of the world that was attractive. I landed again with \$3.40 in my pocket and clothes so ragged I was ashamed to go home by daylight.

After that the U. S. A. was good enough for me and I remained in New York, working at salesmanship and other jobs, at odd times studying a correspondence course in personnel administration. I was fairly well along the road to being a "substantial citizen" and a "good

WHICH is the happier country to live in, Russia or America? "Russia," answered William D. Haywood, I. W. W. leader and Communist chieftain. So he got a party together to go and found a colony in Russia. And along went Edmund J. Maguire, not because there was anything red about him, but because his service in the A. E. F. in France and a subsequent hitch with the A. E. F. in Siberia hadn't taken all the wanderlust out of him. If he had known all the things that were going to happen to him he wouldn't have gone. But he did go, and they did happen—and that's his story. Here is the first slice of it, with plenty more to come in succeeding issues.

provider" and was content with that prospect.

Then, in April, 1917, the United States entered the war and I, with some millions of other young Americans, was pulled up by the roots and transplanted into a new atmosphere. At first I had difficulty getting into the service because of defective vision, but after applying at exactly twenty recruiting stations I was finally accepted by the Ordnance Department.

From February, 1918, until the signing of the Armistice in November I spent my days—and nights—on French freight trains conveying munitions and supplies to the front. When the Armistice finally had been signed and I started back home I thought I had seen my share of misery and suffering. Little did I suspect that three years later I would see and experience conditions infinitely worse than any behind the battle lines in France.

Our outfit was demobilized at Camp Dix, and there I availed myself of the opportunity to join a replacement group bound for Siberia. There had been a few American troops in Siberia since 1918. They were scattered in detachments of twenty or thirty men along the Trans-Siberian Railroad, from Vladivostok and Tombsk, a distance of about two thousand miles. The total number of men in Siberia was only about seven thousand, and you may imagine the contrast to army experiences in France.

The post to which I was attached was in the little town of Schotovo, high up in the mountains which form the boundary between Mongolia and Siberia. This is in the heart of one of the richest mining regions in the world. There are many gold mines nearby and we heard wondrous tales of untouched deposits to the north.

The Red and White Armies which were then struggling for control of the country were little better than rival bandit gangs. There was a camp of about twelve hundred white or Kolchak troops at Schotovo. In fact, our quartermaster's supply depot was located on the very outskirts of their camp, and we maintained there a constant guard of automatic riflemen and two sentries day and night. It was my luck—or ill luck—to be assigned to this post.

Most of the Kolchak troops had been regulars in the Czar's army and had already earned the hearty hatred of the Americans by their brutality, and by a whole series of unpleasant incidents. The Red troops, on the other hand, lost no opportunity to show their friendliness. The Bolsheviks, furthermore, regarded their cause almost as a religious one, and the White troops seemed to be the final remnant of a vicious régime. The whole atmosphere of the place was such that one could not help feeling sympathy for the Reds, although officially we were strictly neutral. I think I may safely say that nearly all of the American troops who served in

Siberia came away feeling some personal sympathy for the representatives of the Bolshevik cause.

In fact, when the Reds finally "captured" Vladivostok in a bloodless battle and the American force was concentrated there prior to departure, one had to be a pretty good dodger to keep from being kissed on every corner by some red-ribboned "comrade."

Back home the old job did not seem so attractive as before. I was restless and dissatisfied. It was in February, 1922, that I picked up a copy of a New York newspaper and read an article telling how a certain H. S. Calvert had secured a concession from the Soviet Government, including iron and coal mines and a steel mill in Siberia, and how he was in this country organizing a group of engineers and skilled workers to operate it. The thing appealed to me and I wrote to the author of the article, finally succeeding in getting in touch with the New York office of "Kuzbas."

I came away from the office bubbling over with enthusiasm for the project. "Kuzbas" is an abbreviation for Kuznets Basin, the great industrial region of Western Siberia, which the organization was to take over and operate with the efficiency of American industry, each worker to share in the management and the profits. The main projects were operation of a big iron works at Nadejdenski Zavod, in the

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What's Funny About That?

By Roy Horton

YOU cannot blame Dobbie for buying a ninety-dollar uniform. After he had tried one sold him by a patriotic concern that was fairly giving them away in appreciation of the service rendered by "our boys," and had seen it grow green and still more green as it was exposed to the sun and salt water, the natural thing to do was to shoot the works at a swagger shop. No, there was nothing strange about that or about his laying it away in his trunk as soon as we went to sea. Up to a certain point Dobbie functioned according to the best dictates of normalcy, but eventually his actions left the realms of the ordinary and approached the borderland of the ridiculous. That is the part that I am about to divulge to a palpitating public.

Dobbie and I were junior officers on the U. S. S. — in the summer of 1918 and had the doubtful privilege of co-occupying stateroom No. 13. That shows how junior we were. The ship sailed from New York, touched at Brest and returned to the land of the dry with startling regularity. On the next trip after Dobbie bought his new uniform nothing happened for a time. We stood the customary watches, played the usual amount of bridge and hunted porpoises between times. Dobbie's new suit reposed in his trunk and the old one grew greener and greener.

In due course we arrived in the war zone and the army officers began sitting up nights. Both crew and passengers were required to don life preservers and



to keep them on at all times. By special dispensation of the captain, Mr. Daniels, President Wilson, or perhaps a headquarters yeoman, the ship's officers were required to wear them only when on duty.

One bright day as I was enjoying my breakfast as only one can who has been on watch from four to eight, the three Fate sisters decided to give the Army something to worry about. Suddenly (explosions are apt to occur that way) there was a terrific explosion off the starboard bow. The ship came up with a shock as if she had run full tilt into the rock of Gibraltar. A quiver ran through her frame from stem to stern. She keeled over to port so far that a poached egg flopped off the plate into my lap. The alarm bell rang. The six-inch guns forward began to fire. Below decks old General Pan de Monium took complete command of the situation.

I sprang to my feet and dashed for my stateroom. The passageway was full of hurrying men, all coming my way. I had to take some buffeting as I sought to breast the tide, but this was no time for me to go on deck without my non-sinkable waistcoat. It would not do to

answer the call to any drill without it, and besides, this one looked bad. The explosion was caused by a depth bomb which a destroyer had thrown out of a Y-gun a little too near us for comfort's sake, but we didn't know this, of course, and a straw vote taken below decks at that time would have resulted in the unanimous decision that we had been torpedoed.

I finally won my way to my stateroom. As I burst into the room I nearly fell over Dobbie, who seemed to be removing his pants.

"Great God, Dobbie!" I cried "What are you doing?"

The clamor of the alarm bell did not quite drown out my words. Dobbie looked up at me with an injured air as he removed his last leg from the green trousers and reached for his trunk.

"Hell, man," he said, "you don't think for a minute that I'm going to abandon ship in this old rag and leave my perfectly good ninety-dollar suit to go to the fishes, do you?"

Later, when we tried to kid him about it, he simply said with a Gallic shrug he had picked up in Brest:

"Well, what's funny about that?"



Paul Thompson

Not a world's series crowd, but thousands of Japanese at an anti-American demonstration in Tokio

What Is the Japanese Problem?

THE background against which the relations between the United States and Japan must always be considered is formed by the question of immigration. There may be more important differences between the two countries, differences affecting them more directly and intimately and of much more influence ultimately on the course of world politics. But it is immigration that determines the state of feeling between the two countries.

It is in the atmosphere created by the difference over immigration policy that the other differences, the more important ones, have to be settled. And the atmosphere in which a quarrel is threshed out has at least as much effect on the efforts to settle the quarrel as the merits of the subject in dispute. Men between whom there is mutual resentment have greater difficulty in settling minor disputes peacefully than those who have a much more serious disagreement but start on a friendly basis.

It is thus with immigration in the relations of Japan and the United States. It was the question of immigration that first brought friction between the two. Before then America had been Japan's most consistent friend

The Immigration Question Colors Both Sides of the Discussion, but It Is Not the Main Issue

By Nathaniel Pepper

among the powers, in the days when Japan was weak and threatened with aggression from Europe. America was openly pro-Japanese in the Russo-Japanese war, helped Japan financially and brought about a peace that left Japan an overwhelming victor. And Japan was appreciative.

Three years later there was bitter outcry in Japan against America. The subject of immigration had arisen. Strenuous agitation against further admission of Japanese into the United States had sprung up in California. Adverse legislation was passed. A movement was definitely begun to close the doors to Japanese immigrants.

The anti-American resentment thus generated in Japan has never abated. It has naturally bred a corresponding resentment in certain parts of this country, notably the Pacific Coast. Against this friction all subsequent differences between the two countries have

had to be met. There have been such differences, numerous and serious ones. We have taken a positive and outspoken stand against Japan's imperialist maneuvers in the Far East. We have sought to block her encroachment on China and Siberia. We were of decisive influence in preventing her from keeping the important part of Shantung Province awarded to her at Paris in 1919. These are vital questions, such as array countries against each other in hostility and even lead to wars. It is not good either for Japan or America that they should have to face such questions across an abyss of mutual irritation. The result has been the undoubted strain that at times has appeared critical.

Fundamentally it is not a question of immigration. It is not particularly their right to come to America that gives the Japanese concern. They recognize that America is legally entitled to admit or exclude whomever she pleases. They have come to see also that it is impossible for America to admit hordes of aliens whose standard of living is so low as to undermine the position of American workmen. It is not so much the right of immigration they want as equality—equality in right of admission if that is possible

and certainly equality in treatment of those who are admitted and more particularly those who have entered legally, before the Gentleman's Agreement was concluded whereby Japanese immigration is restricted to a few people of favored classes like officials, merchants, tourists and students.

It is not so much, then, exclusion the Japanese object to as the discriminations they say are laid against those already here as compared with other alien immigrants. They object to the land laws in various States forbidding them to own land and so forth, they object to school legislation they believe is aimed against them, and the like. There is the real issue. If America were to proclaim a policy of absolute exclusion of all aliens from all countries there would not be a murmur of protest from Japan. The Japanese would be getting only the same treatment as other people. They only want whatever rights other aliens have.

In this connection it is worth noting that our present policy of limiting immigration to a fixed percentage from each country was originally devised to meet the Japanese question. It is drawn substantially on the lines of the Gulick plan, a method advocated for many years by Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, a well-known pro-Japanese American. When the plan was adopted, however, it applied the three percent limit to all Europeans but the exclusion of the Japanese was not lifted, the omission being all the more conspicuous considering the circumstances.

We have made an even more formal and explicit declaration of our stand on equality for Japanese in this country. A decision has just been handed down by the United States Supreme Court affirming that Japanese are not qualified to become naturalized as citizens of the United States. The reason is their color. This is the end of a famous case, fought up through all the courts since 1915. In this country the decision got only passing mention. In Japan the press featured it sensationally and for a long period before the case ended teemed with the proceedings and the arguments of the opposing sides. The decision was played up with big headlines and, although not unexpected, brought forth much acrid comment.

This comparison is illustrative of the relative position the immigration question holds in the two countries. In this country it is a remote issue except on the Pacific Coast—for the rest of the population it is a minor matter over which some fuss is made from time to time. In Japan, however, it is something permanent and electric. Emotions can be stirred to high pitch over it at any time. I have never talked to a Japanese for an hour about public questions without sooner or later com-

ing to the subject of immigration. And I have met few with whom it is not a matter of high feeling. And now, when America finally, formally and legally declares that in its eyes Japanese are not the equals of other peoples, to whom citizenship is freely granted, it is to be expected that the result produced in Japan should be high excitement.

Now, many strains enter into this result. It is not to be denied that Japanese nationalistic pride and even jingoism has been played on skilfully with the immigration question. The latter has been for Japanese politicians a splendid stick with which to beat the American dog and score easy political victories. Also it has provided a splen-

even of Japanese born in this country. All this is conceded, but the refusal of the abstract right of equality to Japanese rankles. Still more does the legislation operating in effect exclusively against Japanese in the Pacific States rankle, and even more the social discriminations. While the Japanese in the Middle West and the Atlantic States are as well treated as anybody else, they say they are badly treated in the Far West, and they cite instances.

I remember particularly in this connection one Japanese whom I knew well. He was a liberal, a radical even, was strongly opposed to Japanese militarism and imperialism and declared his views openly.

"I hate the sort of thing Japan does in the Far East," he said to me. "I hate everything the Japanese government stands for, with its unscrupulous methods, its aggressions and its militarism. I sympathize with the American point of view on these questions and agree with it. When I am here in Japan I cannot help being pro-American and even anti-Japanese as far as those methods are concerned. But when I am in America I cannot help being anti-American and bitter. My convictions on political questions cannot outweigh my resentment at humiliating treatment."

Then he told me of being refused service in restaur-

ants in cities on the Pacific Coast and being compelled to occupy seats at moving picture theaters from which he could not see.

Whatever may be the proportion in which militarist propaganda and genuine grievance are mixed in Japan's feelings, the result is there nevertheless. And it sometimes takes acute forms. I was in Japan in 1920, when the elections were being held in America, the campaign in which much stringent legislation aimed at Japanese was passed in the West, especially in California. There was really a critical state of tension in the larger Japanese cities at the time. Heated public meetings were held. Impassioned speeches were made. They were nothing short of anti-American demonstrations. Men in responsible positions made sensational statements. Japan's pride, they said, was being put to too severe a strain. America must not go too far. There was a limit to Japan's patience. A national anti-American campaign was being organized, and even hostile acts were feared.

When the excitement threatened to become really acute the word apparently went out from government quarters that the campaign be stopped. And so tight does the Japanese ruling caste hold the reins that it did stop. There were no more meetings, no more speeches, and the press moderated its

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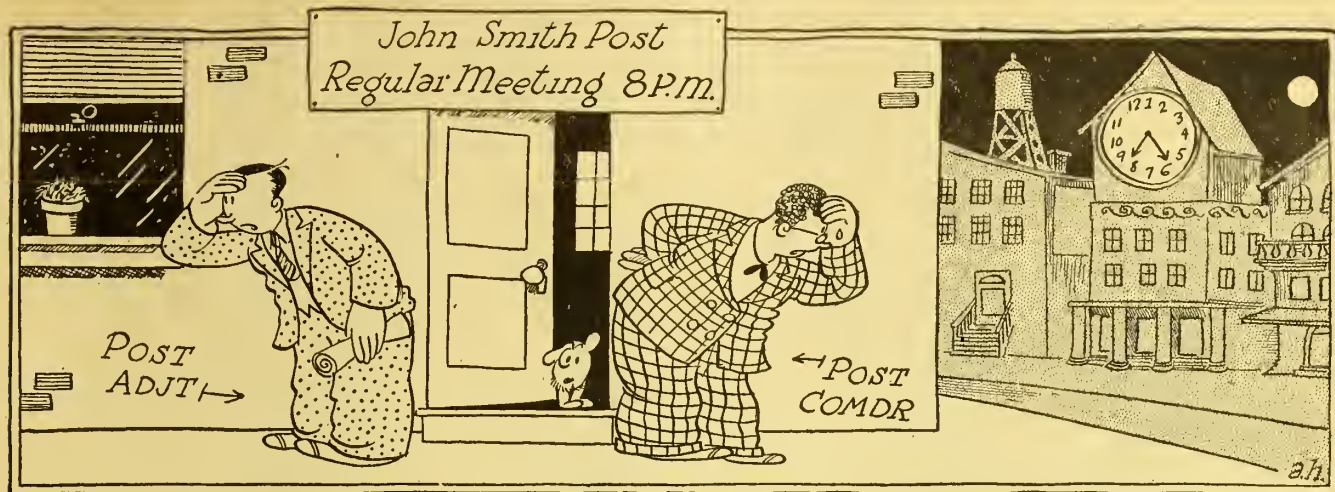


© International

A group of picture brides

did bogey for militarists. Whenever a new appropriation was desired for a big increase in the army or navy America could be painted as the enemy against whom defense was needed. Immigration could be trotted out as proof that America was anti-Japanese, insulted Japan and harbored evil designs against Japan's future. A fine patriotic frenzy could be worked up and the appropriation bill put through. That there is a considerable measure of dishonesty in Japan's feverish attitude over immigration cannot be refuted.

There is also, however, a feeling of genuine grievance, the grievance that any people might feel at being branded as inferior. I have found this feeling in numerous Japanese of whose sincerity I am convinced. They concede that we are within our rights, and that in the same position they, too, would not permit their people to suffer economic loss through the presence of aliens. In fact, they themselves act in the same way toward the Chinese. Because the Chinese can work longer hours for a lower wage than the Japanese their laborers are barred from Japan. These Japanese admit also that the Japanese government is not anxious to have the Japanese become assimilated to Americanism and in fact does not recognize the American citizenship



SUPPOSE you were a member of two Legion posts (you couldn't be, legally, but we're just supposing), and you received in the same mail two notices of meetings, both for the same night. Suppose one notice read something like this:

Regular meeting of John Smith Post No. 23, American Legion, at 8 P.M., Friday, March 31st, at Fireman's Hall. Business, speakers, entertainment.

ARISTOTLE GRADY,
Post Adjutant.

And then suppose the other notice breezed along in this fashion:

HOT TIME in the old town next Friday night, March 31st! Tom Brown Post threatens to eclipse all records for peppy meeting. When the gang gathers at 8 o'clock the rafters of Policemen's Hall are going to echo with loud cheers, roars of laughter and yelps of joy.

Big argument scheduled on the hiring of clubrooms. What do you think about it?

Hon. C. J. Gazookus, who knows more after-dinner stories than any other man west of the Mississippi, is going to tell us the choicest of them, along with some straight dope on adjusted compensation.

Extra added attraction! Entertainment committee has discovered three budding comedians and an overripe quartette.

Don't miss this riot!

SOCRATES SIMPSON,
Adjutant.

Psyching the Post Roll Call

By John P. Hartigan

Adjutant, Department of Rhode Island,
The American Legion

And now for the final suppose. Which meeting would you be most likely to attend? If your psychology works along the usual line the odds would be very much in favor of your giving Tom Brown Post the preference.

Attendance at post meetings is almost entirely a problem of psychology. And psychology, let me say, is only a fancy word for common sense about the way people think and act.

There is no hard and fast standard of good attendance. Obviously a post whose members all live near together in a small town ought to average a higher percentage of attendance than one

whose membership is scattered over a wide rural district or throughout a metropolitan city. As a rule, too, the smaller a post is, the easier it is to turn out a big proportion of its membership. So many factors influence attendance at post meetings in one way or another that no arbitrary criterion can be laid down as to what constitutes "good attendance."

This much is sure, however, that it is up to every post, and especially up to the post officers, to keep things moving so that the roll call at each meeting will have the largest possible number of eligibles answering present.

The psychology of attendance has two phases: Good meeting programs and effective announcement of them. Both are essential. Any advertising man can tell you that the finest goods do not get sold unless people know about them and that, on the other hand, no amount of publicity can permanently put over a weak proposition.

First of all, the post meetings must be consistently and continually interesting. One swallow doesn't make a summer, nor does one lively meeting make a Legion season. Each meeting ought to include a stimulating topic for discussion—clubhouse, outing, scout troop, community service, dance, athletic plans, something of real interest to the men—or a worth-while entertainment feature—music, mock trial, outside



speaker, fun of some kind—or both. Post officers have as their chief responsibility keeping the programs pepped up so that no Legionnaire has the slightest excuse for thinking attendance at post meetings a waste of time.

Not less important than interesting meetings is adequate announcement thereof. Shrinking violets are out of style nowadays.

The man who has something to sell
And goes and whispers down a well
Is much less apt to drag in dollars
Than he who climbs a tree and hollers.

Commander Frank Hamilton of Claude Pierce Post of Braggs, Oklahoma, found that attendance was falling off. Believing in the theory that when you want a thing done right it is best to do it yourself, he bought himself a bugle and practiced up on assembly. When meeting night rolled around again he posted himself in front of the clubrooms and tooted for all he was worth. Result: A bigger turnout than usual. Several comrades told him, "I would have forgotten the meeting if it hadn't been for that danged bugle."

In regard to this matter of letting your light shine let's take that supposititious meeting notice of John Smith Post. It is possible that the meekly conservative words "business, speakers, entertainment" covered the announcement of a \$5,000 donation toward the post clubhouse, addresses by Henry Cabot Lodge and Georges Carpentier, and a special entertainment by the chorus of the Ziegfeld Follies. This is possible, but it is absolutely certain that no matter how hilarious the program might actually be, John L. Doughgob was given no chance to get excited over the prospect of attending.

When you start psyching the reason for slim response to post roll calls remember always the necessity for both snappy meetings and snappy announcements.

Posts all over the country have experimented with various methods of getting and holding the interest of their members. I am going to pass on to you some of the stunts that they have found successful, sorting them out according to the five laws psychologists have discovered concerning the conditions for catching and holding a person's interest. These five laws can be summed up in five key words: Unity, intensity, variety, clarity, familiarity.

Law number one says, "Interest depends on the absence of counter-attractions." A postal or letter mailed to the home of a Legionnaire is a lot more effective than a notice in the local newspaper, which may be skipped over because of the competing news columns. Newspaper publicity, nevertheless, is very desirable as a means of reinforcing the direct notices.

The chief importance of this law, however, is in connection with the principle of *unity*. When several things are battling for a person's interest, he doesn't know which to give his attention to. When a proposition is simplified and unified it is a lot more attractive and interesting. For this reason each meeting should aim at one particular bull's-eye, should focus on a single objective.

A mighty good way to keep the meetings individualized is to shape up a program a month or two in advance, allotting something of definite interest to

each meeting planned. Leo Leyden Post of Denver, Colorado, issued to its members a printed schedule of coming meetings, with a headline reading, "Paste this in your hat. If you don't like this program, come and tell us how to improve it." Here is their schedule for one month:

May 3—BIG GET-TOGETHER. Smoker, Cabaret and Dance—Good Speeches, Good Music, Good Eats.

May 10—REGULAR BUSINESS MEETING.

May 17—INITIATION CEREMONY. Cabaret Entertainment—Doughnuts and Coffee.

May 24—REGULAR BUSINESS MEETING.

May 30—MEMORIAL DAY PARADE. All members meet in uniform at place to be designated later.

Law number two declares, "Interest depends on the *intensity* of the sensation

OUR OWN ROGUES' GALLERY No. 3



ALGERNON McSWAT WHOOZUS.

During the war Algy got oodles of publicity because the newspapers printed the letters he wrote home. He got into so many scare heads people began to think his other name was "Local Boy." Since the war he hasn't had even honorable mention in the society column. Here's where he breaks into print again because

He hasn't paid his Legion
dues for 1923.

or emotion aroused." The most dismal and deadening kind of a meeting is one with everybody sitting glumly around waiting pelessly for something to happen. A hot argument in which every member has a chance to give and take verbal wallops is a lot more interesting than lackadaisical routine committee reports. In fact, it is far better for a man to be moderately peeved at the post's way of doing things than for him to be apathetically indifferent.

Douglas County Post of Omaha, Nebraska, put this principle into practice by conducting a Knocker's Night. Commander Sam Reynolds announced, "If anybody doesn't like what the Legion is doing, let him come and tell us about it." A front-page story in the Omaha *World-Herald* reported, "Knocker's Night of the Douglas County Post of The American Legion, conducted last evening in the council chamber of the City Hall, proved a howling success in the strictest interpretation of the adjective and wound up with a wild orgy of argument as to whether a real American can be one by pledging to support the Constitution of the United States without specifically mentioning the Eighteenth Amendment thereto."

The debate seems to have been fast and furious. One desperate Legionnaire got up and moved that, since few were acquainted with the actual provisions of the Volstead Act, the adjutant

be requested to read it in full, word for word. The chairman had to rescue the adjutant from danger of lockjaw by parliamentary sleight of hand.

On this subject of arousing sensations and emotions, don't forget that psychologists tell us that the strongest and most fundamental emotion is hunger, taking precedence even over love. While all the story writers and propaganda hounds were crediting the doughboys with slogans such as, "On to Berlin," "To Hell with the Hun," "Remember Lafayette," the actual battle cry of the A. E. F. was "When do we eat?" Refreshments at the close of each meeting have real value in holding interest. Moreover, eats and drinks make for greater sociability.

Ernest Brown Post of Caney, Kansas, has found this out. Comrade L. M. Tidd reports, "After each meeting we have light refreshments and smokes—and a good old yarn-spinning fest in which each buddy tries to make you believe he should have been decorated with the Croix de Guerre or something. Incidentally the eats are paid for by each member chipping in some odd change—a nickel to a quarter. We figure we would spend this at the soft drink parlor, anyhow."

The one emotion that should never be omitted from a Legion meeting is humor. A good laugh is rather to be chosen than great riches. Kearney Post of Bristol, Rhode Island, found a pleasant antidote to the monotony of routine business in "The Great Cuspidor Debate." It started with a motion made in all seriousness to provide the clubrooms with cuspidors. Facetious amendments were immediately offered suggesting intricate schemes for procuring the cuspidors without the bother of paying for them. The motion was eventually tabled.

At the next meeting it happened that a visiting delegation from Providence Post was present when the motion came up again. T. F. Monahan, vice-commander of Providence Post, requested the privilege of donating the necessary number of cuspidors and accessories. In a lengthy and exceedingly formal motion this privilege was granted him. The members then debated vigorously the care to be accorded the cuspidors and especially the question of the official custodian and his duties. Into this discussion were drawn the health officer of the Town of Bristol, the secretary of the school board, a judge of the district court and a state senator, all members of Kearney Post.

Discussion as to who should be elected cuspidor custodian waxed fast and furious. Over half the delinquent members paid up their dues so that they could get a chance to vote. As the next regular meeting was a social affair with the Auxiliary, a special meeting was duly and regularly called for the formal presentation of the cuspidors and the election of their custodian.

An amendment was offered and carried, "that, since we are simple souls desiring to call things by their simplest names, the receptacles hitherto referred to as 'cuspidors' shall hereinafter be designated as 'spittoons.'" After a set of resolutions had been adopted outlining the duties of the custodian, the fight hinged on who could avoid the office rather than who could be elected. The principal candidates had provided them-

(Continued on page 30)

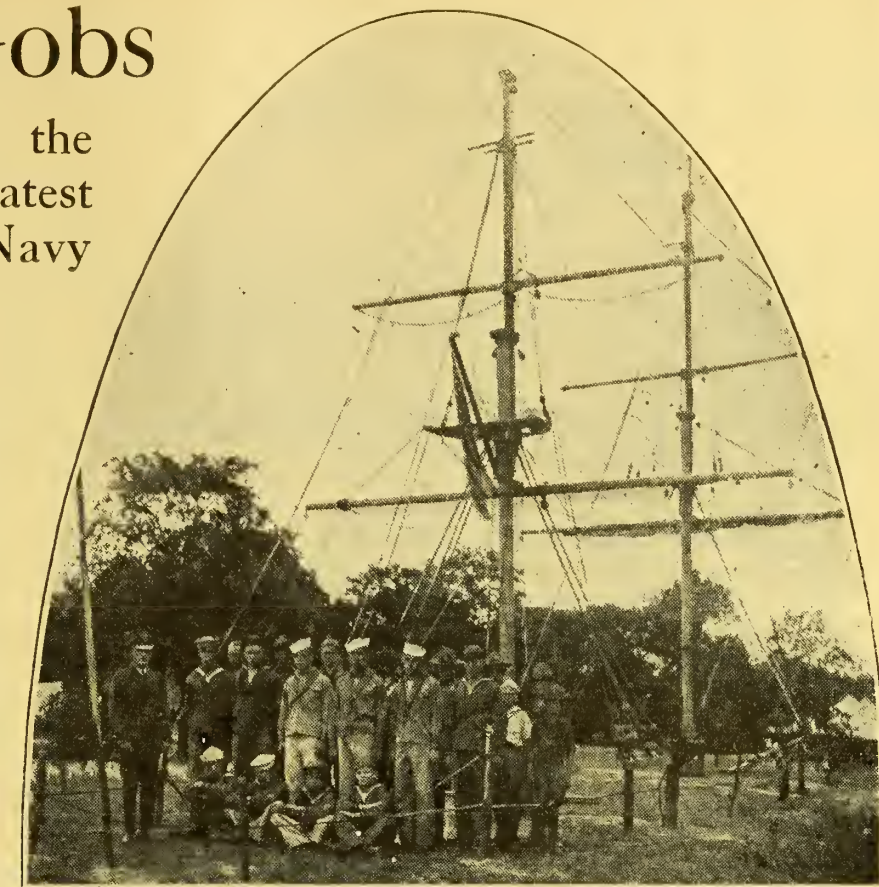
Jobs for Gobs

"Bo's'n's Mate, Pipe the Seascouts," Is the Latest Order for Former Navy Men in Chicago

THE average former navy man finds little use for the dope he picked up while on the briny deep in the routine of farm or town life. But ex-gobs in Chicago have discovered a very satisfying outlet for their interest in things nautical in the Seascout Division of the Boy Scouts of America. Legionnaires who did their tricks during the war on one or another of Uncle Sam's private yachts are now working off on the Seascouts under their guidance their information on dinghies, garboard-strakes, bilges, fids, snatch-blocks, spar buoys, and dipsey leads.

Seascouting was relatively inactive in Chicago until a year ago when Thomas J. Keane, former ensign, U.S.N.R.F., now adjutant of one of the largest American Legion posts in Illinois, took the helm and ordered full speed ahead. He was immediately given the title of portmaster and put in charge of the organization of Seascout ships in Chicago.

When Keane signed on there was only one Seascout ship in Chicago, with a membership of eighteen boys. It was obvious to Keane that if Seascouting were to be a successful program for Chicago boys it would be necessary to dig up former navy men as leaders from The American Legion. The logic of this was further reinforced by the fact that The American Legion had officially endorsed the Boy Scout Movement, of which Seascouting is a specialized branch. During the

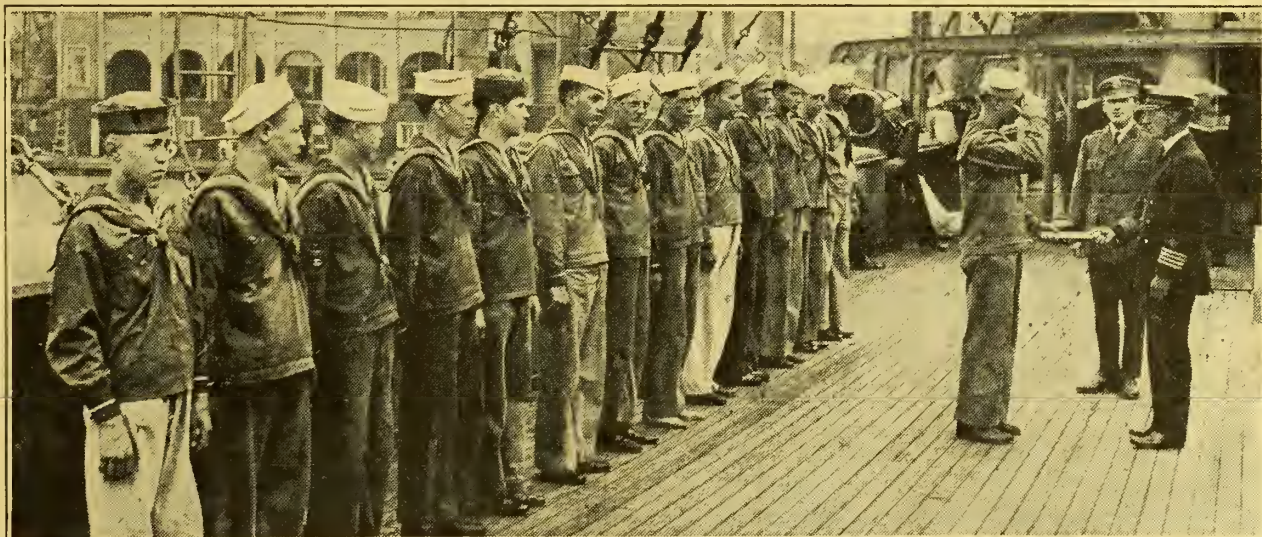


"Before the mast"—this is neither request mast, disciplinary mast, nor meritorious mast; it's training mast at Camp Checaugau, Illinois, and the sailors are Seascouts

year that Keane has been in charge he has shanghaied many Legionnaires into serving as volunteer Seascout leaders, and shanghaied other whole posts beside his own into actively supporting the movement. The Chicago Seascout Navy has grown so that today there are more Seascouts in Chicago than in any other metropolitan area in the country.

What is being done in Chicago in the way of constructive service through leadership of Seascout ships can be done by many more Legion posts, say Chicago Legionnaires. A description of how the Chicago Seascout organization operates will perhaps assist other Legion posts which plan to take on Seascouting as one of their activities.

(Continued on page 28)



Captain E. A. Evers, U. S. N. R. F., assisted by Portmaster Keane, awarding certificates to Seascouts who have just completed a two-weeks' trip with Naval Reservists

EDITORIAL



For God and Country, we associate ourselves together for the following purposes: To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a one hundred percent Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our association in the Great War; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, state and nation; to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness.—Preamble to Constitution of The American Legion.

A Man Without a Conscience

AT this moment events in the Rhine country have made a little Bavarian village an unsafe sanctuary for Grover Bergdoll, whose ill-famed name, as long as it endures, will be a synonym for disloyalty. Perhaps Bergdoll foresaw a war crisis, for it is believed that he is no longer in Germany. At least his boastful presence is not reported within her borders—and wherever Mr. Bergdoll is his voice will be heard from time to time. The man who sent taunting letters to government officials while he was being hunted as a slacker during the war and who spent his time on the Rhine boasting to disgusted correspondents—will find obscurity impossible. Skunk cabbage cannot transform itself into a violet.

Mr. Bergdoll's strange silence has given rise to the suspicion that he is in transit. He is therefore being paged in all parts of the world, and government agents are peering beneath the whiskers of stocky sailors manning foreign vessels touching at ports both on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts.

No matter where Bergdoll is, he is literally a man without a country. It is impossible to review his ignominious role without recalling the central figure of the great classical tale of American patriotism written by Edward Everett Hale. Philip Nolan, "the man without a country," remains a pathetic and tragic figure. Confined for half a century aboard an American warship and sentenced never to hear spoken the name of the country he had renounced in a moment of madness, Philip Nolan had redeeming qualities.

But Bergdoll, as a man without a country, has a record of unrelieved infamy. Philip Nolan was impetuously foolish. Grover Bergdoll is guilty of carefully-planned desertion of his country when she needed him. The country will remember Philip Nolan as a man whose soul was redeemed by love of his country before he died. Grover Bergdoll is in danger of going down to posterity as the most conspicuous American traitor since Benedict Arnold—and a far more despicable one.

In these days of habeas corpus it would be impossible to keep an American an involuntary prisoner long aboard a battleship, but why could not a better punishment be adapted to meet Bergdoll's case? It would be fine, for instance, if we could only keep him in continuous exile and deport him if we caught him sliding back home.

Signor Nitti's Plea

THE miasmatic hatred which has been suffocating the soul of Europe lifts long enough for a gust of reason and hope and charity to blow to us out of Italy. From the midst of discordant conferences by diplomats and alarms of threatened invasions, Francesco Nitti, former premier of Italy, sends a message to America imploring our help, not for partisanship in a land quarrel, not for a display of strength by our bayonets, but for the saving of one of the remaining instruments of civilization. He appeals to us to help save one of Europe's oldest universities. And this is

the remarkable thing about his appeal—the home of that university is the capital city of Austria, Italy's hereditary enemy. To Americans who have not noted how far Europe's after-the-war progressive degeneration has led her, Signor Nitti's words convey a warning as well as an appeal. He says:

Of the 470,000,000 people who live in Europe, at least 200,000,000 are in a state of political chaos. Production is ruined, the world's trade has lost its great routes, and Europe is disintegrated or, worse still, Balkanized. The same brutal force which is manifest in international relations obtains also in internal affairs. Unrest prevails everywhere, in all countries. In less than eight years the microbes of hate have poisoned the whole organism of European life. Only a few years ago youth had ideals; to-day it hails force. . . .

When one considers what science and civilization owe to the University of Vienna one must grieve at the moral degradation of Europe and be nauseated in the presence of its indifference. As a post-war premier of Italy I always sought to help Austria. The war was a necessity for us, but after the war the duties of civilization and the rights of humanity ought to have been put into operation again. I hope that the noble sentiments of human solidarity will find the same echo as before the war in the United States, which stands aloof from the European imbroglio. I appeal therefore to the presidents of American universities and to my American friends and exhort them to give assistance in a task which history will designate as the first manifestation of noble humanity after the Great War, as the first attempt to stop disintegration. . . .

. . . we will restore the light to the lighthouse of the University of Vienna. Perhaps this will prevent the shipwreck of many souls and the new light of civilization and life will shine throughout Europe and the East.

America, which beheld with regret the dog fight at the Dardanelles, which has become impervious to every form of propaganda designed to make us the guarantor of the gains of European corpse-snatching—that America waits now only for the day when the spirit of Signor Nitti's plea shall be expressed, not only by one courageous man or a few standing alone, but by the whole of Europe. Restoring lighthouses will do more for civilization than enlarging cemeteries.

When You're on the Losing Side

THE securities of the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd steamship companies ranked as reasonably conservative investments before the war. On April 1st these companies will call in bonds issued at a par value of \$32,500,000. The redemption will cost only \$10,000—the bonds happen to be in marks instead of dollars. The sound American business man who ten years ago put \$100,000 into these securities will get back something less than \$31.

One advantage of our having won the war instead of Germany is that Liberty Bonds are still worth from ninety-eight to ninety-nine cents to the dollar. The Kaiser can paper his house at Doorn with dollar bills if he wants to, but it will cost him \$6.25 a square foot to do it, plus paste and labor. The steamship bonds would be much cheaper.

Try These, S. V. P.

A DISPATCH from that dear Paris announces that plans are in motion to rename several streets in honor of America's participation in the war. Already is there an Avenue Président Wilson, a Place des Etats-Unis, a Rue Franklin. No definite choice of new titles is given, however; we take it unto ourselves, therefore, to pass on a few suggestions to the Parisian board of aldermen. Messieurs, how about these?

Rue de Doughboy (pronounced doog-bwa).

Rue de Gob (pronounced pretty nearly our way).

Rue d'Awol (pronounced ah-vol).

Rue de Cognac (pronounced neither cog-nac nor coneyack, but conyac).

Also, if they have room for it, a street—though we should prefer a whole boulevard—perpetuating the finest name by which the A. E. F. was ever called, and which every Frenchman called it until the title became almost official:

Avenue de la Jeune Armée Américaine—the Avenue of the Young American Army.

Ski Hi

By Wallgren



Keeping Step with the Legion

Service Reports

SHORTLY after the first of the year we began to receive all kinds of mail from posts telling what they had done during 1922. The record was inspiring. At the same time, for us, it was appalling because it seemed that every post reporting on its service work should be given honorable mention, and it would be impossible to do so in a thirty-two page magazine, especially when the magazine has to carry advertising and general-interest material and such like.

We finally got the idea, however, that the posts which sent us service reports had not intended particularly to report to us. They didn't care what the Step Keeper thought of them. We were on their mailing lists just incidentally. They really had got out the reports for circulation among non-members in their towns.

It must have been good advertising. For instance, there was the five-page circular sent in by Service Post of Newark, New Jersey, whose service officer is Past National Vice-Commander Thomas Goldingay. The report gives a list of officers, tells how nine hundred men were placed in permanent or temporary positions as a result of an employment drive, how the Legion helped the City of Newark get a national Legion citation for its employment work, how it has handled applicants for state compensation, worked with the Rotary, Kiwanis and Lions clubs, the Red Cross, and similar organizations, how it secured back pay and compensation and insurance for relatives of men who died in service, how it helped out gold star mothers, how it has secured publicity, how it has put over the Legion ritual. It just gives a sort of history of the post for a year.

Nobody can read such a report and not realize that The American Legion is one of the most powerful forces for good in America. And no veteran in Newark could read such a report and not realize that it is his duty to join the Legion.

Wherefore the report can be justified for most selfish as well as most altruistic reasons.

Trees of Record

A FEW days ago—seven to be exact—we mentioned a yearn of ours to hear what members think of planting trees in connection with Memorial Day. Inasmuch as we have had no time yet to get returns on our request, we have been looking up the subject on our own. Among other things we learned was the existence of a campaign for the planting of memorial trees which is being carried on by the National Society of World War Registrars, of St. Louis. This organization is urging the construction of memorial gold star highways, a network of which would cover the country, and the sides of which would be planted with trees, each tree bearing a marker proclaiming the tree's



memorialization to some veteran of the World War.

The organization recently wrote National Commander Owsley informing him that Legion posts along gold star crossways, as the highway crossings would be called, would be asked to dedicate each segment as it is completed (the whole project will take years of time) and to place trees and markers or both. Arches and other distinguishing markers are to be placed at county and state crossings.

We print the above partly because of the information that is in it, and partly because roadside tree planting already has been carried out to a considerable extent by Legion posts, particularly in Missouri and Minnesota. But we also print it because the Step Keeper is anxious to learn what posts have been planting trees as memorials without letting him know, and to ask that they let him know.

Also, don't forget the poor creature wants to hear what is generally considered the proper observance of Memorial Day, as was asked a week ago, and if tree-planting will be considered this year as a generally acceptable feature of Memorial Day activity.

Chicago Suffers

A BULLETIN got out by Charles W. Schick, commander of the Department of Illinois, floated across our desk this morning which said:

It has come to the attention of department headquarters that there are insurance agents who are using the name of The American Legion to further their own interests. No one has the authority from any of the department officers to use his name in endorsing any insurance proposi-

WHAT is the best way to celebrate Memorial Day?

What success has your post had as an exhibitor of motion pictures?

What is the best way to stop the activities of ex-service fakers?

Tell the Step Keeper.

tion. If you know of anyone who has been guilty of this offense kindly let us know, so we can use every effort to have the thing stopped at once.

Just another of those dodges to cap-

italize on the Legion's good name. Just another effort to make sentiment for veterans pay, regardless of the justice of the cause. The Weekly, like Commander Schick, is anxious to learn about new forms of patriotic piracy. What's the latest dodge in your town? If you'll let us know, we'll pass on a warning. The wider the knowledge of their methods, the less likely are these pirates to practice their profession.

Page Mr. Hays!

THE director of the Legion's National Film Service has just handed us a letter sent him by C. A. Barnard, commander of Portage Des Sioux (Missouri) Post. Mr. Barnard says his post has capitalized on the movie business in great shape, and tells how it got a projecting machine and staged entertainments:

We consider it a success. It is the means of making money and furnishes the community with a good, clean form of entertainment. We have a show about every two weeks. Our admission price is fifteen or twenty-five cents. As the total population of our town is 280, we are dependent on the farmers of the surrounding country, the weather and the condition of the roads for success. We have never lost on a show when weather and roads were good, and we have had \$50 and \$60 gates. Our films are secured from nearby exchanges. A five-reel feature costs about \$7.50 and a two-reel comedy costs about \$4, besides express to and from our town. The total cost for a show is about \$12. Our projector is operated with a 750-K.w., 30-volt electric plant. We have used the plant over a year and have had to make no repairs. We show a clear picture about nine by twelve feet in size sixty feet from the projector.

The Step Keeper would like to hear from more posts which have staged successful motion picture programs as a regular thing. So you again may consider the Step Keeper as thirsting for information.

Ways and Means

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER J. H. WILLIAMS of South Dakota recently got out a circular letter for his department that is worth quoting. After telling about the post at Woonsocket, South Dakota, he says:

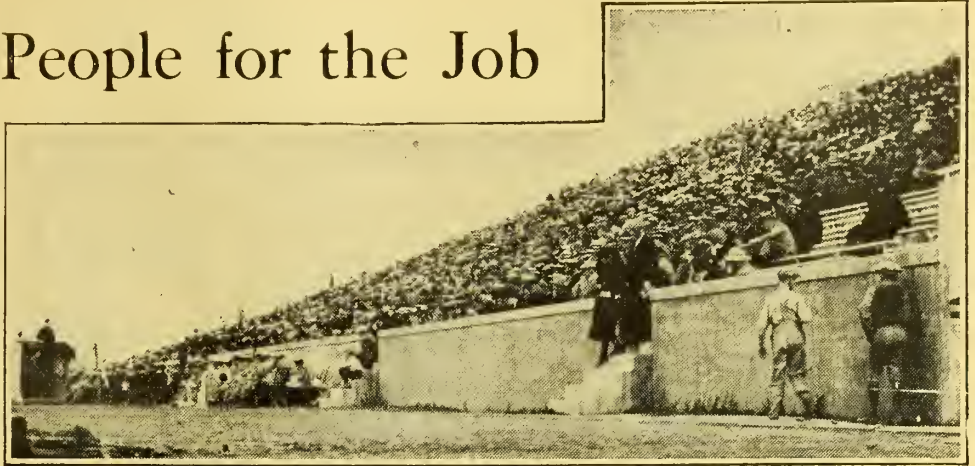
Last year they divided the post into two teams and put on a competitive membership drive. The losing team had to furnish a feed for the post. The Auxiliary served the feed. And the post made a profit on it, too.

This year each man in the post is again on the membership committee. The name of a non-member is given to a live member to work on. If he doesn't get results, another man is put on the trail. In this way they are going to get one hundred percent of the service men in.

From their county auditor they have got the names of all service men in their territory, and they will not slight a one of them.

The Right People for the Job

THE dedication ceremonies at Lawrence, Kansas, on Armistice Day of the University of Kansas Memorial Stadium, erected in memory of the 127 men and women from the university who gave their lives during the World War, were in charge of The American Legion. State Commander W. P. MacLean presided, and the principal speaker was National Adjutant Lemuel Bolles. The stadium when completed will seat 32,000. Six thousand attended the dedication ceremonies. At the stadium a salute to the dead was given by a firing squad from Eli Dorsey Post.

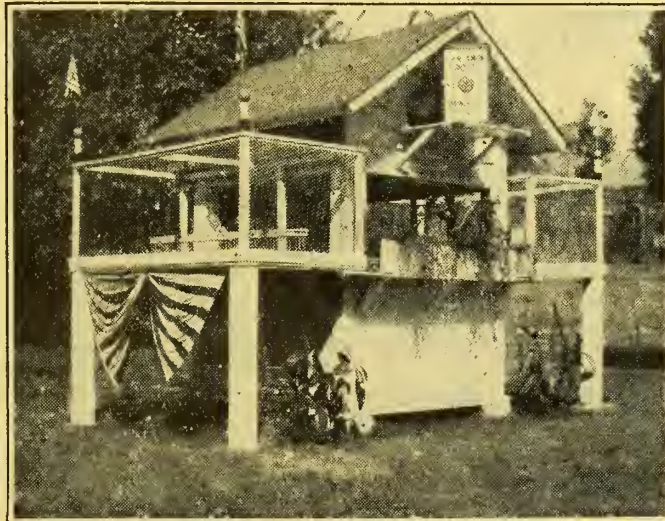


Part of the crowd that attended the dedication of the University of Kansas Memorial Stadium—exercises conducted by The American Legion

Say It with Pigeons

AN original and unique type of Legion publicity was effected by Sangamon Post of Springfield, Illinois, when visitors to the state fair held at Springfield during the fall found at the main entrance of the fair grounds this small white pigeon loft, attractively decorated with flowers and the national colors and prominently labeled "Sangamon Post, American Legion."

This unusual display was made possible by Charles A. Bartling, who has been a pigeon fancier for twenty years and who served during the war with the Pigeon Section of the Signal Corps. Bartling, an enthusiastic Legionnaire, bore all the expense and work of preparing this exhibit

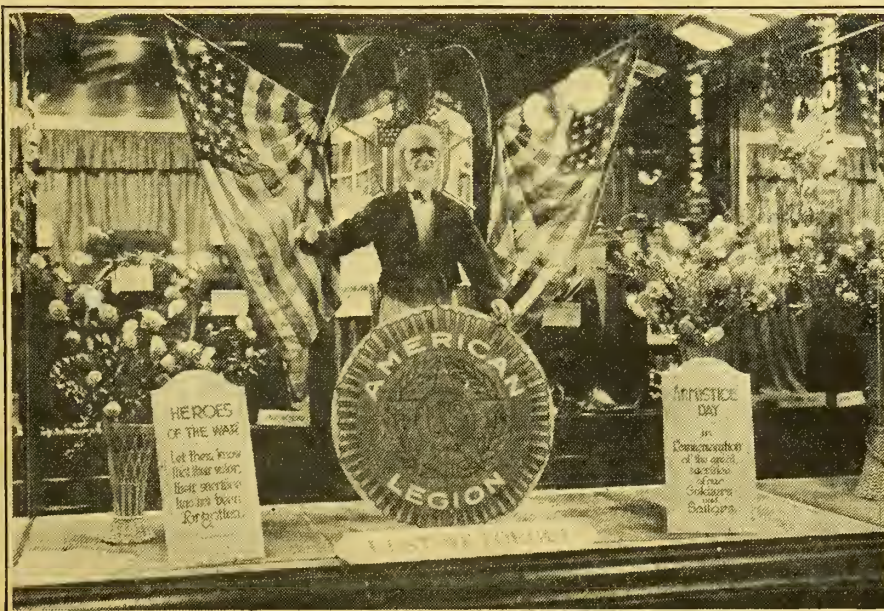


Not merely a dovecote, but Legion headquarters for thoroughbred winged racers

and unselfishly permitted the Legion to reap the credit and the advertising.

The forty pigeons in the loft were all of the type known as racing homers, or carrier pigeons. On several occasions pigeons were released from airplanes before the grandstand. Pigeons were also taken to hospitals in the vicinity where there were disabled comrades and released with messages from the men which they carried back to the fair grounds.

At night the loft was brilliantly illuminated by electricity, so that visitors to the fair in the evening as well as in the day time could not enter the grounds without being reminded of the activity of The American Legion.



"No trouble to show goods," Sacramento merchants told the Legion

Out in Front

SACRAMENTO (California) Post secures effective co-operation from the business men of the city. The accompanying illustration is evidence.

The emblem of The American Legion is the most prominent feature of the window display which, appearing on the morning of November 11, 1922, occupied two hundred and fifty feet of frontage in one of the largest stores of Sacramento. Many other local merchants also made appropriate displays in honor of the men and women from Sacramento who participated in the World War.

The City of Sacramento, which likes to be known as "the Gateway of California," gave definite proof of its regard for the memory of those who gave their lives during the war by being the first city of the Southwest in which proper observance of Armistice Day was assured by an agreement on the part of the merchants and business men of the city to close their establishments for the occasion.

BURSTS AND DUDS

Payment is made for original material suitable for this department. Unavailable manuscript will be returned only when accompanied by stamped, self-addressed envelope

Rhapsody on Snow

I like the snow that rides the northern gales
Across the sombre land as daylight pales,
That softens signal calls of speeding trains,
As though far fading on remote domains.
That rings a wall of white around the house,
The wet flakes dancing in the wind's carouse.
And then the morn that shows the field and hill,
In stainless mantle—that I like, but still
You might do well to question all this talk,
For Oh, I hate to shovel off the walk.
THOMAS J. MURRAY

Colloquaciously Speaking

"Dis sho' am a desultory day," remarked Rufus Lee pleasantly, lifting his weather-beaten hat and bowing to the dusky Miss Johnson.

"Law, Misto Lee," replied that lofty lady. "Ah fin' it gubernatorially frigidty dis mo'nin'."

"Go 'long, Miss Johnsing," said the brave Mr. Lee, nonplussed. "Yo-all am so economical."

The Riot

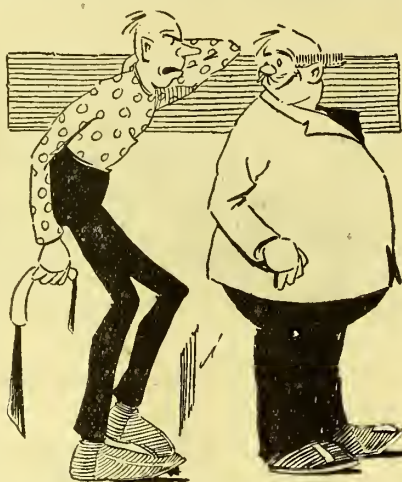
"What's all the excitement down at the chess tournament?"

"The landlord just told the gang they'd have to move."

On the Inside Track

"I shall keep you in jail," the judge said sternly, "until you tell me where you obtained your whisky."

"Phaix, yer honor," replied the prisoner at the bar, "sure, an' a man of yer honor's standin' should have no trouble gettin' some, at all."



The Victim: "Forty cents for that massacre you called a shave? Why, consarn it, you sliced my face four times into the deal!"

The Victimizer: "Cert'nly, sir—a dime a slice. This is a cut-rate shop."

Next!

"What is an innocent bystander, daddy?"
"One who is minding his business at the wrong time, my son."

Wise Guy

Willie: "Pop, what is a psychologist?"
Pop: "A psychologist, my son, is a man who never plays poker for money when there are women in the game."

Suggestion of a Doughboy

Being the Suggestions of a Doughboy on the Manner of Conducting the Next War, Together With Certain Reflections on the Conduct of the Last One

50. That the impression that seemingly prevailed at G. H. Q. in 1918 that recommendations for promotions made by regimental commanders were for the next war be corrected.

(To be continued)

The Big Dipper

"I simply must have my daily dip," announced the humorous Atlantic City cop as he picked up his seventh pickpocket that week.

A Matter of Sentiment

Rub: "What do you think of these automobile petting parties?"

Dub: "Well, it seems to me that public sentiment is against public sentiment."

Wrong Jones

Insurance Salesman (over phone): "Is this Mr. Jones? How would you like to have your wife and child receive fifty dollars a week after your death? Now our—"

Jones: "Very much indeed, thank you. I wish 'em luck. By the way, do you supply the wife and child?"

Peace at Last

An old white-haired gentleman of Philadelphia spent eighteen years of his life secretly constructing a battleship made entirely of toothpicks. Not one of the family was aware of the tedious task until it was

Are You in for the Duration?

YOU GOBS, DOUGHBOYS AND LEATHERNECKS—remember that much-used phrase "for the duration" back in the war days? Remember how some of the gang took that phrase at its face value and jumped the first freight or passenger train for home or Paris when the Armistice was signed, and how the M. P.'s had to round 'em up and bring 'em back? Those fellows weren't slackers—they just guessed their job was done and they beat it.

That "duration" phrase applies today to Legion membership. When you join up with a Legion post you join up "for the duration" of the Legion's existence—not only for one year. Once in, you're a Legionnaire for the rest of your mortal days, unless your post gives you the air on account of non-payment of dues or you deliberately resign.

The Legion offensives for the disabled, for the unemployed, for the youth of America, for the betterment of communities, are still on, even though important battles have been won. Don't desert from the important work still left to do.

If you are for the Legion and for what it is doing and can do, with your help, pay your 1923 dues now.

P. S. to P. A.'s: Be sure that a 1923 American Legion Weekly Record Card is sent in for every member of your post. Only a few more issues of the Weekly will be sent to those whose 1923 dues are not paid. This is the big year.

completed. On that day the patriarch called all his friends and relatives together and proudly exhibited the masterpiece.

Turning to his grandson, a college youth, he inquired, with a smile of satisfaction: "There, my boy, isn't that a substantial argument for peace?"

"You betcha!" replied the youth, heaving a sigh of relief. "Peace from now on. Ever since I was a kid ma's been blaming me for swiping all the toothpicks."

Contents Noted

The corresponding secretary of a large business concern had been invited out to dinner by a friend. At the table the host asked him to say grace. It was a new experience for the secretary, but he was not to be found wanting.

"Dear Lord," he began, "we thank thee for all thy favors of recent date. Permit us to express our heartfelt gratitude. We trust that we may continue to merit your confidence and that we shall receive many more blessings from you in the future. Amen."

All Fixed

Miss Catt: "Do you suppose she'll succeed in breaking her husband's will?"

Miss Nipp: "Why, she did that years before he died."

Do It Now

Detective Cassidy: "I'll break up that gang of hoodlums if it takes me twenty years!"

Inspector Callahan: "Nothin' doin'! By that time me son'll be joinin' it."

Offense and a Fence

Defendant: "Yerroner, what would I be wantin' wid that man's cheap watch?"

Judge: "How do you know it was a cheap watch?"

Defendant: "My lawyer wouldn't give me a cent over two dollars on it."

Off Form

Alice: "What sort of a girl is Gladys?"

Virginia: "Oh, she's one of those who are glad long skirts are back."

A Clean Break

Nellie: "It's all over between us, kid."

Jackie: "Den youse gotta give back de presents I promised youse."

That One Word!

"A woman is always wanting to do something."

"Else."

His Brother's Keeper

For six months a young man had been in the habit of visiting a certain restaurant every noon, ordering two cups of coffee simultaneously, gulping them down and walking out after paying his check.

One day the waiter asked the reason for this peculiar habit.

"Well, it's like this," the patron explained. "After one cup of coffee I feel like another man, so why shouldn't he have one, too?"

Disappointing

Clara: "I'll never tell her another thing in confidence."

Ethel: "Is she as close-mouthed as all that?"

From Boston

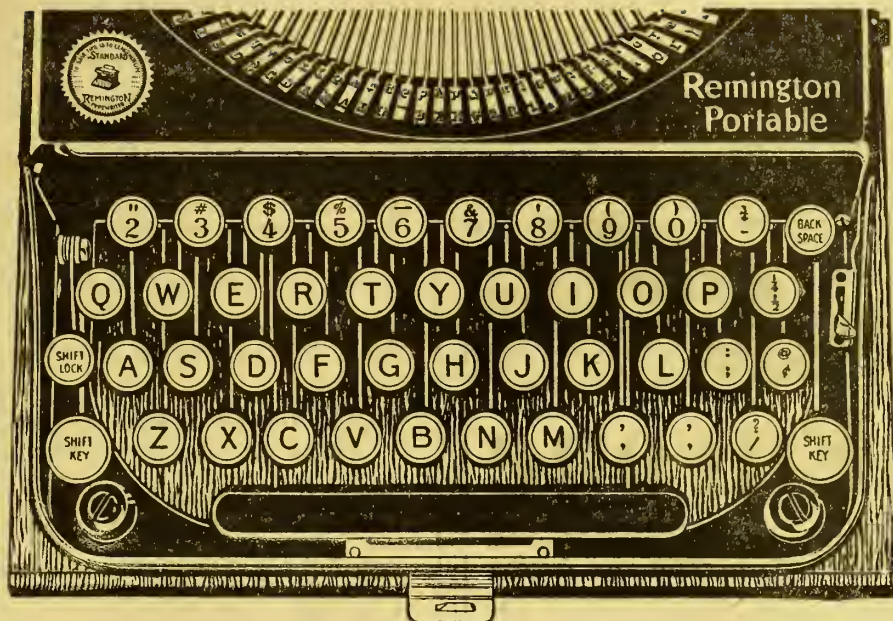
Blackstone: "What kind of a girl is Miss Prim?"

Webster: "The kind that would consider it slangy if you began a proposal with 'I love you.'"

A Test of Endurance

Lady (visiting jail): "And why are you in durance vile, sir?"

Prisoner: "My endurance ain't vile, lady. It's gotta be darn good. I'm in here for seventy-nine years."



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Examine this keyboard carefully. Key for key, you will find it an exact duplicate of the keyboard on the big typewriters. Nothing new to learn, and nothing to unlearn when you start to write on the

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This Standard Keyboard is only one of many outstanding merits which have combined to make the Remington Portable the universal machine for Post Adjutants, Treasurers, and everyone else who has personal writing to do.

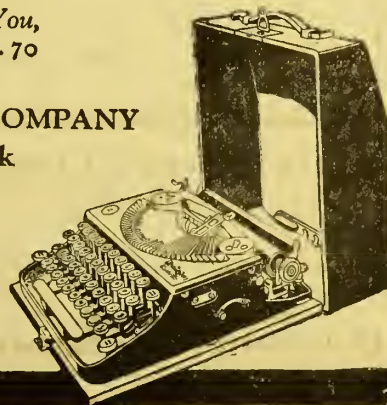
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New State Compensation Provisions in Brief

ILLINOIS: Fifty cents for each day of service; maximum, \$300. Application forms ready.

IOWA: Fifty cents for each day of service; maximum, \$350. Application forms ready.

KANSAS: One dollar for each day of service; no maximum specified. Application forms ready in February or March.

MONTANA: Ten dollars for each month of service; maximum, \$200. Application forms will not be ready for several months.

\$100,000,000 for 500,000 Veterans

NEARLY \$100,000,000 will be distributed probably during 1923 to some half million service men of Iowa, Kansas, Illinois and Montana under the provisions of the adjusted compensation laws enacted by referendum votes of the people of these States at the elections last November. As this is written, the government of each of the States named is busy installing the machinery for making the compensation payments. In some States official boards already have been appointed, regulations drawn up, application blanks printed and partly distributed and friendly court actions begun to confirm the legality of bond issues. Illinois and Iowa are proceeding rapidly. In Kansas, however, execution of the details indicated was delayed by the necessity of having the State Legislature pass a confirmatory law during the last two weeks of January, and in Montana, likewise, the official machinery for making payments has not been completed.

Service men of the four new compensation-paying States will understand that even with the most efficient official system, payments will be made over a long period and many delays will occur in adjusting individual claims. The experiences of the fifteen other States in which similar payments were made testify to the practical difficulties which arise when expeditious settlement of one or two hundred thousand individual claims is attempted by a state commission. The state body charged with paying out the money must observe elementary legal precautions. It must satisfy itself that each claimant is entitled to payment under the law. It must verify from official records the statements made in the application forms. It must know that each applicant was legally a resident of the State at the time of his enlistment and, as provided by most state laws, for a certain period before enlistment. It must be certain that the facts of army or navy service, as stated in the application, are correct. The state body conducting the payments of compensation claims is fortunate if it escapes a series of controversies developing out of delays in making the payments. In Ohio, for instance, accumulating dissatisfaction over alleged slowness in making payments led to a long con-

troversy in the newspapers. It was found, however, that while delays undoubtedly were exasperating to many of those whose claims had been held up, the state compensation body was doing the best it could. Inability of the state body to obtain proper verification of statements of naval service was one cause of delays and consequent complaints.

A large percentage of the men who are entitled to payments do not now live in the States from which they enlisted and hence may not have learned the requirements which they must fulfill in order to qualify for payment. The following summaries, compiled from the latest information supplied by Legion department officials, will benefit these non-resident beneficiaries especially.

Illinois

The Illinois law provides for payment at the rate of fifty cents for each day of service, with a maximum of \$300. Application forms may be obtained by addressing the Service Recognition Board, Springfield, from Legion posts throughout the State, clerks of the 102 Illinois counties and many newspapers. A certified copy of Army or Navy discharge certificate must accompany application form when it is submitted. The Board does not want originals of discharge certificates. No specific length of time of residence in the State is required, but proof must be adduced that the applicant was a legal resident of Illinois at the time of entry into service. A statement of residence on the army or navy service record may, in the discretion of the board, be accepted as proof of residence. The period of service must have been longer than two months. A sworn statement of the nature of service will be required of every applicant, who must state whether he refused on conscientious, religious or political grounds to render himself subject to military discipline or rendered limited service. Army nurses, Army field clerks, and Signal Corps operators come within the benefits of the act. Alien enemies, though drafted into the service, will not benefit by the act, but aliens of neutral nations who had made declarations of their intentions to become citizens prior to their entry into service will benefit. The period spent in officers' training camps after our entry into the war will be included in reckoning the period for which the applicant is entitled to payment. Where the person entitled to payment has died, his family heirs will receive payment. Decision of the suit started to

establish the constitutionality of the law is expected before March 1st. Payments are expected to start in March or April.

Iowa

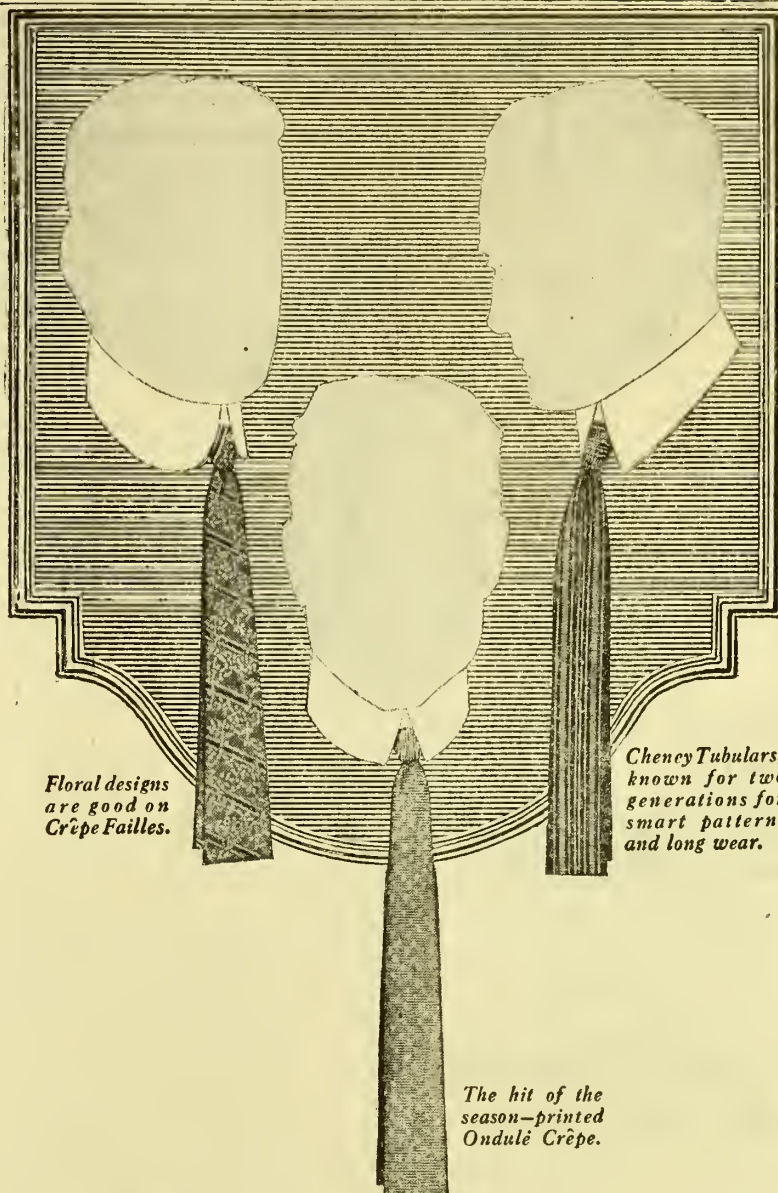
The law provides for the payment of fifty cents for each day of service up to a maximum payment of \$350. Application blanks may be obtained by writing to the Iowa Bonus Board, Des Moines, or to James F. Barton, Department Adjutant of The American Legion, Des Moines. Blanks have been distributed among all Legion posts in the State, and each post is assisting the service men in its community to make applications. To be eligible to the Iowa adjusted compensation the applicant must have been a resident of Iowa at the time he entered service, must have served honorably and unqualifiedly at anytime between April 6, 1917 and November 11, 1918. If a man was enlisted outside Iowa he will be required to prove by affidavit that he was in fact a resident of Iowa at the time he entered service. If there is doubt as to his residence, the Iowa Bonus Board will request the usual evidence required in lawsuits to prove legal residence. The application forms provide space for all the information necessary to prove the average claim, and applicants need not forward their discharges or certified copies of these. The usual suit to test the constitutionality of the law is now proceeding. A decision of the State Supreme Court, if the suit is carried that far, is expected before March 1st. On January 13th the district court of Polk County handed down an opinion upholding the constitutionality of the compensation law. It is believed payments will start about April 1st.

Kansas

The law provides for the payment of \$1 for each day of service, with no maximum amount specified. Payment is directed to all persons resident of Kansas at the time of entering the service who served in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps during the World War prior to November 11, 1918. Application blanks are expected to be ready for distribution in February or March, and requests for them should be addressed to the Kansas State Bonus Commission, State Capitol, Topeka. Details concerning arrangements for handling of applications and regulations which will prevail may not be announced at this time. The law approved by the voters places broad discretionary powers in the hands of the State Bonus Commission, and the appointment of this Commission could not be made before the Legislature had passed the confirmatory act. The commission will make rules defining what shall constitute residence in the State as contemplated by the bill, conditions of payment of compensation to heirs of men who have died since the war, and whether or not former members of the S. A. T. C. are eligible for payment. Legion posts will distribute blank application forms. Men resident in Kansas at the time of entering the service but now living in other States probably will be required to fill out a special application form. Both houses of the Legislature last month confirmed the State compensation law without a dissenting vote, and the act was signed by Governor Davis on January 17th.

Montana

The law provides for the payment of \$10 for each month of service to an amount not exceeding \$200. Application forms will probably not be ready for several months, but the Montana department of The American Legion is compiling a list of service men who may be eligible to payment. Notification will be given men thus listed when application blanks are ready and requirements have been decided on. Montana service men may send their names to O. C. Lamport, Adjutant, Department of Montana, The American Legion, Helena. Due to the fact that the constitutionality of the law must be passed on by the Supreme Court and because of the time required to sell the bonds, it is believed that payments will hardly be started before late in 1923 or early in 1924.



Floral designs are good on Crêpe Failles.

Cheney Tubulars, known for two generations for smart patterns and long wear.

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REMARKABLY good to look at are these new Cheney Cravats for Spring. Their good looks result from their distinctive up-to-the-minute patterns; their long-wearing qualities come from their sturdy construction and carefully woven fabric.

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THE VOICE OF THE LEGION

The Editors disclaim responsibility for statements made in this department. Because of space demands, letters are subject to abridgement.

Panama Pros and Cons

To the Editor: Just allow me a little room for a few comments on the story on Panama written by Stephen Graham in the Weekly of December 29, 1922. The photographs look natural—I know, for I was there for 46 months—in the Army.

Mr. Graham says that the mosquito was a rarity and that there were no flies.

At dusk in the evening I have seen mosquitoes that could bite through canvas leggings and your socks; and when they flew around your head they sounded like the hum of an airplane engine up in the air. Flies? They are thick in the Zone. They always have been there, and they always will be there.

If there are no flies or mosquitoes there why does the Government spend so much money for screen-wire each year and keep several gangs of men who do nothing but put wire on the doors, porches and windows in Balboa, Ancon, Cristobal and all the rest of the towns along the Panama Railroad and at all the army and navy stations?

Mr. Graham, how about the sand fleas, centipedes and scorpions? Did you see any of these? I bet you did a lot of scratching about your ankles where the sand fleas bit you. Did you ever wake up in the morning and shake a centipede out of your shoes? Of course you did!

As to decaying fruit, I have seen enough mangoes lying on the ground decaying, around several of the towns I could mention, that would fill fifteen or twenty box cars if they were all gathered up, and there was a Canal Zone policeman stationed on horseback there watching the trees to see that you did not pick any fruit from the trees or off the ground. How about that?

As to smells, there are stores on certain streets in Panama City that smell so bad you can hardly pass them; and I never did see any one forced to clean up around the Chinese or Jamaican sections at the point of a bayonet. The red light districts were not cleaned up and put under control until May, 1918, and they were in such a bad condition that the men in uniform were not allowed to visit any city in the Republic of Panama until in July of 1919, when the merchants of Panama, the Panama government and the Canal Zone authorities got together and cleaned up the red light districts.

All of the boys who saw service in Amador or Corozal and other points from 1916 to 1921 are requested to write to me.

—JOHN J. MURDY, *Wilson-Pitney Post, Higbee, Mo.*

To the Editor: Being one of the old timers on the Panama Canal (having worked there for about eight years), I have read with very great interest the article by Stephen Graham published in your issue of December 29th. The picture on page four of the hotel at Cristobal brings back fond memories, for many times did I take my meals there. On page five is a picture of what is referred to in the caption as the Balboa Heights school. This description is erroneous, for the building is the administration offices, where I worked for four years prior to returning to the United States. Believe me, climbing those many steps, with the temperature at noon-time hovering around one hundred degrees, took all the pep out of a fellow. Mr. Graham is right when he says that apathy and listlessness is one of the chief dangers of Panama. I went down there in the spring of 1911 with the intention of staying about two years and before I knew it the lure of the tropics got me and while I often made up my mind to leave, I just stayed on and on. Even now, after four years in the States, I can hear the call, and I

become very homesick for that happy-go-lucky life, that mañana feeling of putting off until tomorrow what you should do today. It sure becomes a disease after you have missed too many ships. On a clear moonlit night, among the waving palm trees, with your best girl, the gentle lapping of the Pacific Ocean on the beach, and a highball if you wanted it, what more could a fellow want? Nothing!—A. W. CONCKLIN, *Cleveland O.*

To the Editor: In a recent issue of the Weekly, you have an article entitled "Panama and Pan-America," in which the statement is made that "Frenchmen could never have succeeded to cut through the isthmus." Says Mr. Graham: "They lacked character and imagination." This statement is unjust to the French. Allow me to present a few historical notes.

It was neither lack of finance nor of character that stopped De Lesseps, but twin plagues of the tropics, i. e., *estivo-autumnal malaria* and yellow fever. The French simply died as fast as they came to Panama. At the time De Lesseps attempted to build the canal the cause of both diseases was absolutely unknown; and, of course, not knowing the method of transmission of these two diseases the French had as much chance of successfully fighting these diseases as an unarmed man would have in a combat against an armed sniper.

De Lesseps, I believe, started digging the Panama Canal in 1891, and was compelled to stop in 1893. In 1880 Laveran, a French army surgeon stationed in Algiers, discovered the organism of malarial fever in the blood of patients suffering from the disease but was unable to determine the mode of transmission. It was not until comparatively recent times—I am unable to determine the exact date, but it was not before 1899—that Ross, an English army surgeon, stationed in British India, established the fact that malaria was transmitted by a species of mosquito (*anopheles*). In 1899-1900 the Yellow Fever Commission of the United States Army at Camp Lazear, Cuba, demonstrated that yellow fever is transmitted by another species of mosquito (*stegomyia fasciata*). In this demonstration Dr. Lazear of the American commission and Dr. Myers of the English commission lost their lives in the interest of humanity. "Credit where credit is due." Major Gorgas carried out sanitary measures based on their reports, and stamped out the diseases in Havana first, then in Panama.—DR. JAMES C. MCKAY—*Manhattan, Kan.*

A "Quiet" Road in France

To the Editor: It was with more than passing interest that I read "Gassing the Gassers," in a recent issue of the Weekly. Former members of the 89th Division must have read it and laughed long over the author's claim at the conclusion of the article: "For several weeks thereafter the Metz road around Mandres was a quiet highway." I have been expecting some former member of the 354th or 355th Infantry to put the author right and to take away some of the self-satisfied feeling of the First Gas Regiment over its gas attack of August 5th in the Bois de Jury.

According to the story, the occasion of said gas attack is "preciously preserved in the annals" of the gas regiment. The happenings of the days next following are likewise preserved, though not so "preciously," in the annals of the 89th. For be it known, as the casualty lists will show, soon after "Company C boarded trucks to return to quarters" (presumably far from Bois de Jury) the enemy sought and exacted toll for the forced evacuation of its little P. C. that had been the objective of the gas

loosed by the First Gas Regiment. On the night the 354th and 355th relieved units of the 82d Division, and the days following, German gas so drenched the American lines in the vicinity of Bois de Jury that several hundred men were evacuated and those who remained went through several days of hell. "Gas Hollow," back of Flirey, thus got its name.

No one of the 89th is complaining of being in the line of a gas attack. Those who were in the sector, that is, units of the 354th and 355th, stood the gaff and refused all offer of relief and well merited the praise which their fortitude evoked. But if the most the First Gas Regiment can claim for its attack of August 5th is the evacuation of a Boche P. C. and the cessation of shelling the Metz road around Mandres, it ought to know that it was barely on the road to its quarters in the rear before the above-named regiments of infantry were paying dearly in lives for the act of the First Gas Regiment. The latter's attack was doubtless a splendid move; the subsequent victims would not have had it withheld, no matter what the cost, if the high command deemed it a desirable move. Still, with all of that, those who subsequently paid, and their comrades, do not just like the idea of the gas regiment so preciously preserving in its annals its part in the Bois de Jury "gas war" in either ignorance of, or indifference to, the doughboys' part in it.—LYNN WEBB, formerly captain, 356th Inf., Kansas City, Mo.

There Were Others

To the Editor: I have just finished reading Mr. Mitchell's interesting article, "How Buddy Has Fared in the Race for a Living." It is comprehensive and instructive, but I do not feel that it takes into consideration the facts that were instrumental in increasing the earnings of the twenty-six percent who feel they suffered no handicap during the time spent in the service.

Allow me to cite my case as an example. On June 1, 1917, I was working for a railroad, one of the tightest in the country, for \$60 per month, but I considered my experience with that corporation as a schooling and mentally charged off to education the difference between the \$60 and a fair rate of compensation. For two months before leaving the railroad I had been completing an arrangement to go into a local manufacturing concern at an immediate advance of about \$40 a month.

However, on June 5, 1917, I entered the naval service as a landsman for yeoman at a rate of pay of \$30 per month. I was commissioned in January, 1919, and shortly afterward requested my release and was discharged before I had been able to save enough from my officer's pay to pay for my uniforms and outfit.

I was discharged June 25, 1919, losing over two years from my business life at a time when I should have been finishing the foundation for a successful career.

After discharge I started work as a traveling salesman and I made good money—but bear in mind that I had prepared myself for this work and could have earned as much or more all during the war period.

Disease (pulmonary tuberculosis) contracted during service caused me to lose several months working time and compensation from July, 1919, until April, 1922, at which time I broke down completely and was forced to enter a tubercular hospital.

I am now a beneficiary of the Veterans Bureau and receive \$90 per month (approximately \$110 less than my salesman's earnings) with which to support my wife, clothe both of us, pay for insurance, buy the necessities of life, and try to keep up the payments and interest on a little piece of property that we were trying to buy for a home.

I am afraid that I am not mathematician enough to figure my loss. Of course the loss of health is inestimable; but roughly the monetary loss, during and since the war, is at least \$4,000.—K. O. HESTER, U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 51, Tucson, Ariz.

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unless you've
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Men talk about "when my ship comes in," without reflecting that ships come in only when they have been sent out. The plain truth is that positions of responsibility, honor, leadership and good pay come only to the men who have the foresight to prepare themselves for bigger opportunities.

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If you want a bigger opportunity to come to you in 1923, 1924 or 1925, have the foresight to begin preparing right now—not next month. Use your spare hours studying with the United Y. M. C. A. Schools. Every year you have 936 week-day, evening spare hours between seven and ten o'clock. The United Y. M. C. A. Schools now offer more than 300 correspondence courses, and an instruction-by-mail service that gives you the most for the least money.

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Have We Changed?

Have we changed very much since the war flames died down and we got back into civvies? The Mississippi girl—"just a plain American girl" she calls herself—who wrote the letter below thinks that we have—and for the worse. That she has the welfare of the ex-service men and the Legion sincerely at heart no one who reads what she has to say can for a moment doubt. Many will disagree with her emphatically, and the question that she raises will, no doubt, be the cause of numberless heated discussions wherever there are veterans. The letter was received the other day by Commander Owsley on whom it made a deep impression. It has been slightly abridged, and the author's name is withheld. The editors present it without further comment.

DEAR MR. OWSLEY: By chance I picked up a copy of The American Legion Weekly the other day, and since reading it have decided to write to you about a matter which has long been on my heart and mind. Namely—why are our boys so different now from what they were when first they came back from Over There? What has happened to them, or what has happened to America, that in these few short years since the war it could have changed them so?

When first they came home they were so strong, so clean, clear-eyed, and undeniably splendid, it gave one a thrill of proud possession to watch them as they came, eager, sure and true, and say of them with heads held high in triumph, "Our boys, *our* boys."

In time of war they were all that men must need be—brave, loyal, splendid, above reproach. This in time of war. What of them now, in time of peace? Have they lost sight of the ideals for which they fought? And if so, why, or rather how, and whose fault is it?

I watch them every day on the street, in stores, back in college, and the truth has dawned on me with startling force. Something *has* happened to our boys. Why are they so different now? Some people say, "It's nothing—only the reaction after the war. It always happens." But it *is* something. A very great something, and I do not see why it *has* to happen. They caught the Vision once—why should they lose it now, so soon? They cannot, they *must* not! But who is going to keep before them those ideals for which they offered their lives and now seem to hold so lightly?

This is not just my own personal narrow view; I have looked at it from all sides, and it is true—other people see it, other people feel it. Look about you and see for yourself. What are the boys doing today, where are they going, who are they with? The same as it was three or four years ago? You know in your heart of hearts it is not. What kind of girls do they prefer to be with? Those who are modest, quiet and serious, the type of girl who during the war followed them across the sea, to the very edge of the firing line that she might help them in their suffering, the kind of girl who thinks first and last and all the time of the welfare of the boys with whom she associates, the girl who is the real pal or the frivolous

flapper and jazz queen? The evidence speaks for itself.

I am not a mother, viewing the world of today with anxious eyes, or a cranky old maid living apart from all the conflict, turmoil and problems of readjustment who "doesn't know what she is talking about," but a young girl out of college finding myself face to face with startling realities. I am not a pessimist—very much the other way.

I am glad you have been made National Commander of the Legion, and I have read with much interest your various speeches. I especially noted the one in which you said: "It is not that this is the end of the war, but the beginning of peace—that is the great significance." And that is true, it is the greatest significance.

And now that victory has come, what shall we do with it? It is up to us, the young people of America. You in your present position will be able to do much.

I read in the Weekly of December 8th, an extract from a letter in which a correspondent asks, "Might it not be possible for the Legion to act as mouth-piece for the public?" It is possible, for The American Legion is the public, the most vital, influential part of it anyway, and the voice of the Weekly is far-reaching and its influence unlimited. Why not then use it as a means to keep before the boys the high ideals for which the Legion stands?

Why not put in a word about the debt we owe—America's debt to our comrades who are now the Legion of the Silent Dead? Our debt to them has not been fully paid. We caught the torch they threw to us, but its flaming light is flickering—all but gone out. And we hear them say in solemn voice, "If ye break faith with us who die, we shall not sleep, though poppies grow in Flanders Field." A warning, a challenge to be kept before us forever.

When first the war was over I looked into the faces of the gold-star mothers with anguish and untold suffering in their tearless eyes. I thought of all our nation had spent in tears, blood and money—of all the agony and bitter loss. Then I looked at our boys as they stood tall and straight and strong, the finest army of men the world had ever known, saw the great light upon their faces, thought of the days to come, of a cleaner, purer, happier, more God-like, glorious America, and I said, "The scales balance, there is a compensation."

But now—I do not know if there is a compensation; it is up to us to say what it shall be. And our debt—what the girls of America owe to you—is unpaid. It was for us you fought and suffered. At our feet you laid the trophy. What have we given in return? You gave to us your trust and faith—the sweetest and most priceless gift a man ever gave to a woman—and what have we done with it? I for one hold it above all earth's treasures, but there seem to be so many who have thrown it away.

Is it our fault that the standard has been so lowered and that the ideals for which you fought now seem to be so vague and dim and far away? How could our boys have forgotten? And yet some of them have. Perhaps it was because the price they paid for defend-

ing them was so high, so much pain, so much suffering, they do not want to remember. So they plunge headlong into a state of reckless, careless living, with disregard for life's great principles, and then when life has passed and old age has come there will be things more bitter than wars to remember.

Oh, I wish we women and girls could bring back and give to them again that Golden Light which kept them safe and sure and pure while they were away from us; could show them how much we really love them, and how much we want them back as they used to be; could look at them and say once more with pride and happiness, instead of shame and fear and heartache, "Our boys, our boys."

The New Year is open before us and there is much to be done. And for you as head of the Legion there is much opportunity and many glorious possibilities. May God give you wisdom and strength and understanding, that you may guide aright those boys who are under you and help them to keep faith. I for one, although a very small part of America's womanhood, pledge to our boys my love and faith and sympathy, and I will do all within my power to help them hold high the torch, that they will not have fought for nothing, and that those who have paid the supreme sacrifice will not have died in vain.

Perhaps you will think this letter strange, will not understand the motive which prompted me to write it—not censure, not blame, not cold bitter criticism, but love for the Legion, and all for which it stands, and the earnest desire to see realized those beautiful dreams that we dreamed only a few short years. I am not a fanatic, but just a plain American girl who loves her country with all the love of which she is capable and one who wants to pay at least her part of the debt.

THE first of the big thrill stories will appear next week in the new department, "My Most Thrilling Experience." You had at least one unusually interesting war experience—why not let your 800,000 buddies who read the Weekly enjoy it? Don't be bashful. Tell your story exactly as it happened—in 300 words or fewer. If possible, use a typewriter, and address your manuscript to the Thrill Editor, The American Legion Weekly, 627 West 43d Street, New York City.

Outfit Reunions and Notices

CONTRIBUTIONS for this column must be received three weeks in advance of the events with which they are concerned.

C BATTERY, 339TH F. A.—Fourth annual reunion, Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 23, 24. Address Ed H. Linneman, St. Joseph, Minn.

SUPPLY COMPANY, 305TH INFANTRY—Reunion dinner, Keen's Chop House, 72 W. 36th st., New York City, Feb. 17, 7:30 p.m. Address Joe Froida, New York Post Office, 34th st. and 8th av., New York City.



Winterbound? Never!

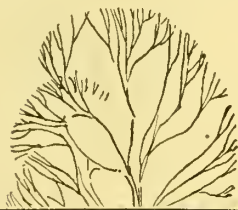
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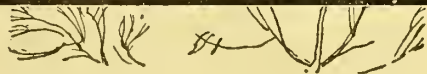
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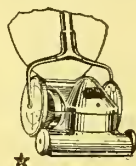
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Christmas Presents for 4,000

ALMOST 4,000 service men in hospitals of the Veterans Bureau made a happier start of the New Year because The American Legion, as their best friend, had spoken to their Uncle Sam about them. These men—3,904 of them, to be exact—are now drawing compensation payments in addition to receiving treatment in the institutions conducted by the Veterans Bureau. On last December first, with Christmas just ahead and an uncertain new year looming beyond Christmas, they were not drawing compensation. They were merely patients in hospital—some of them with pending claims, others men who had not even entered their claims. And on that December first, while they were patients in hospital—most of them with no source of income—their outside expenses were piling up. Many of them had families dependent on them.

The first week in December Joe Sparks, chairman of The American Legion's National Rehabilitation Committee, requested Charles R. Forbes, director of the Veterans Bureau, to conduct a special campaign of bedside adjustment of claims in order that awards might be decided before Christmas. Director Forbes issued the orders which sent special claim adjustment squads to the bedsides of men in hospitals in all the fourteen districts of the Bureau.

Complete data on the hospital situation, assembled after the completion of the Christmas drive, showed that on January 5th there were 25,355 service men patients in government hospitals. Of this number, the claims of more than 23,000 have been adjudicated. On

the date given, there were 2,454 unadjudicated claims, but this is said to represent the practicable minimum because of constant changes due to admission and discharge. Instructions have been issued to all district managers of the Veterans Bureau that continuous service must be given in the handling of hospital claims, so that a patient's claim against the Government may be decided in the shortest time possible after he enters a hospital.

Patients in hospital January 5th were distributed as follows:

District No. 1, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island	1,248
District No. 2, New York, New Jersey and Connecticut	2,687
District No. 3, Pennsylvania and Delaware	1,439
District No. 4, District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia	2,397
District No. 5, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia and Florida	2,703
District No. 6, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana	776
District No. 7, Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky	2,239
District No. 8, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin	3,191
District No. 9, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas and Missouri	1,001
District No. 10, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana	1,080
District No. 11, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado and New Mexico	1,992
District No. 12, Arizona, Nevada and California	2,453
District No. 13, Washington, Idaho and Oregon	805
District No. 14, Oklahoma, Texas and Arkansas	1,171

Kick—But Be Sure You're Right

THE right of every service man to protest when he believes he has been treated unjustly by the Government in the adjustment of his compensation or vocational training claim is unquestioned. The Veterans Bureau itself has recognized that injustices do occur and there is, therefore, an appeals branch in each of the fourteen districts of the Bureau. Even with the most perfect system that could be devised, however, there will occur from time to time cases in which the rights of an individual claimant will seem to have been inexcusably violated—cases of exaggerated delays by branches of the Veterans Bureau and others of apparently insufficient awards, to mention two of the most common causes of complaints.

The Legion's National Service Division, through its offices at National Headquarters in Indianapolis and Washington, and the service officers of departments and posts of the Legion are constantly assisting men to have their claims adjusted by the Veterans Bureau. Furthermore, the Legion has in operation a system designed to help correct injustices and secure adjustments after the usual means have proved ineffective.

In each of the fourteen district offices of the Veterans Bureau, the liaison representative of the Legion makes personal investigations of those disputed claims which have not been settled satisfactorily by the ordinary processes

of the Bureau. The liaison representatives constantly are obtaining amended awards for disabled men who, through error, misinterpretation of regulations or other causes, have received less than they might rightfully expect. On the other hand, the liaison representatives frequently encounter cases of attempted imposition on the Government—cases where awards made, wholly just, are disputed by claimants having little foundation for real appeal. Unfortunately, it has been found that many men, due to peculiarities of temperament, and, in some instances, to exaggerated sensitiveness developing from nervous disabilities, voice unreasonable grievances. It is sometimes difficult to distinguish between men in this class, largely victims of their imagination, and men who really have not received a proper adjustment of their claims.

It has been found that a large percentage of protests appearing in the newspapers, and to a lesser extent in Legion publications, are made by men who have not been treated unfairly by the Bureau. The important point to remember, however, is that in almost every case these men have convinced themselves that they are victims of official indifference, red tape and injustice, and their obvious sincerity often induces persons unacquainted with the real facts to champion publicly their cases without making the inquiry or investigation which should be made.

For instance, there was published recently a letter by a former vocational student complaining bitterly against his treatment by the Government. Investigation showed that the writer of the letter had received almost \$5,000 from the Government since he has entered training in 1919 and that since his discharge from training for the reason that he "could not benefit further by taking any course" he has been drawing compensation for 75 percent temporary partial disability. All the facts in the case indicated that this award was a just one. The conclusion to be drawn from this incident is that an undeserved reflection on the Veterans Bureau—and it must be admitted that much criticism in similar instances is deserved—could have been avoided if a liaison representative of the Legion had been requested to report on the real facts involved in the case mentioned.

As a general principle it would be advisable for newspapers and Legion publications to co-operate with the Service Division of the Legion by requesting the Legion liaison representatives to supply information concerning cases in which claimants wish to voice their grievances in print. If the claimant has a just complaint, the attention thus called to it will assist in a correction. On the other hand, if the facts are against him, the explanation supplied by the liaison man will often convince the claimant himself that he has been treated justly.

The Legion liaison men and the cities in which the offices of the Veterans Bureau to which they are attached are located are as follows:

First district, George J. Cronin, Boston, Mass.; second district, Harold E. McCullough, New York City; third district, Ben F. Metz, Philadelphia, Pa.; fourth district, Robert M. Tolson, Washington, D. C.; fifth district, Charles A. Sloane, Atlanta, Ga.; Sixth district, A. J. Cusick, New Orleans, La.; seventh district, E. O. Hobbs, Cincinnati, O.; eighth district, John A. Hartman, Chicago, Ill.; ninth district, George H. W. Rauschkolb, St. Louis, Mo.; tenth district, William T. Kroll, Minneapolis, Minn.; eleventh district, John C. Keene, Denver, Colo.; twelfth district, James P. Mulcare, San Francisco, Cal.; thirteenth district, Norman W. Engle, Seattle, Wash.; fourteenth district, W. R. Hudson, Dallas, Tex.

The States comprised in these fourteen Veterans Bureau districts are given in the table published on the opposite page.

What Is the Japanese Problem?

(Continued from page 6)

tone. Apparently the government feared that some untoward incident might precipitate a crisis that might have fatal results as between the two countries. Comparative calm was restored, but in those few weeks there was a glimpse of the potentialities of the situation.

It is a dangerous situation, out of which anything might arise. Just now it is comparatively settled, because the relations between Japan and the United States on other matters are undisturbed. Since the Washington conference on limitation of armaments there

BLACK BEAUTY

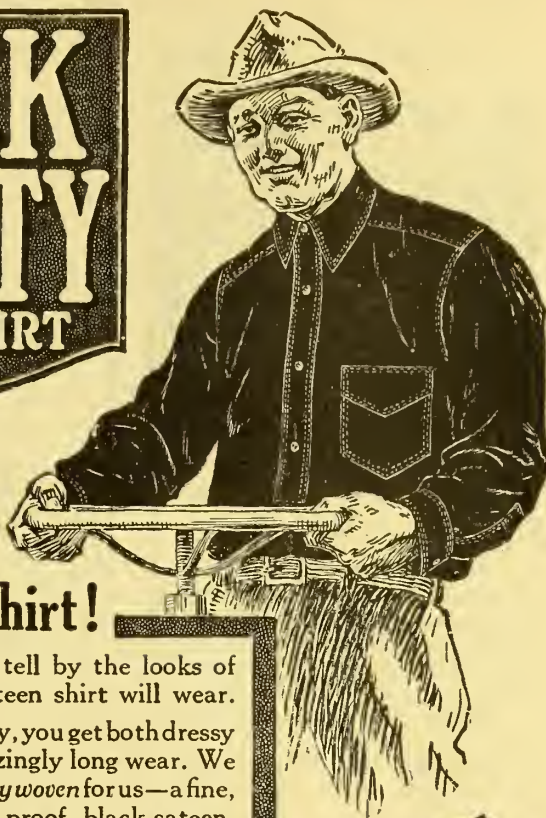
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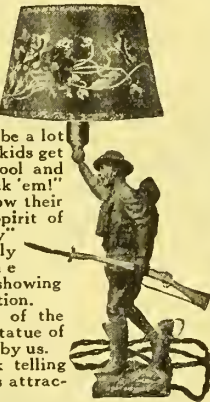
It Was Hell!

And we're all glad it's over. But you and I, Buddy, both feel mighty good to know that we did our part when we were needed. And it's going to be a lot of pleasure to us when our kids get to the history class in school and can say "My dad helped lick 'em!"

You can show them how their dad looked by having "Spirit of the American Doughboy" statuette or lamp, the only representation of the American Soldier there is showing him as he really was in action.

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has been a general relaxation of feeling between the Japanese and ourselves. When no particular political differences arise, then the immigration issue also is dimmed and grievances are buried or covered. It is when some definite dispute flares up that old resentments are awakened and an ugly atmosphere created. That, of course, reflects immediately on the dispute and makes it still harder to settle, and so on in an ugly circle.

One aspect may be called finally settled. That is the matter of citizenship. It has been laid down unchangeably by the highest tribunal in the land that Japanese cannot be naturalized as American citizens and are ineligible to citizenship except when born on American soil. It is on the basis of that that we must plot our future course.

It is difficult to prescribe measures, because there is an impasse. For America to open its doors to Japanese immigrants is out of the question. It is superfluous to argue such points as their possibility of being assimilated or their abstract rights. It is superfluous to weigh the contending claims as to how many Japanese there are in America and how much control they wield in certain trades and branches of agriculture. The unchangeable fact is that the people of the Pacific Coast will not have Oriental immigration and it cannot be imposed on them. They will nullify it by placing restrictions hedging the Japanese about so uncomfortably as to leave them little of the opportunity for which they come. This they have a legal and constitutional right to do within all the limits they need. That is the American position in the impasse. The Japanese on their side demand full equality, the same treatment accorded white immigrants from Europe. That is the Japanese side of the impasse.

Conditions may permit us to drift now, but not always. Sooner or later we shall have to lay down a permanent and comprehensive policy. We shall have to do it then as a nation and not as individual States or groups of States. It is at bottom a national question. The present method is a stop-gap. The Gentleman's Agreement is a loose and ambiguous arrangement unsatisfactory to both sides and subject to change at any time, since it has not even the binding force of a formal treaty. It is open to controversy and disputes in interpretation, as in the matter of the picture brides, the women who come from Japan to marry Japanese in America on arrangements made by mail. The children of such marriages have swelled the Japanese population here materially. The Japanese, however, assert that the flow of picture

brides has been stemmed. Californians say it has not.

The possible solutions may be enumerated without difficulty. The Japanese may be admitted without restriction of any kind. That is, practically speaking, out of the question. They may be admitted under the same restrictions as other aliens, with the same quota that is allowed to the others. That also is, practically speaking, unlikely. They may be barred absolutely by a specific exclusion act similar to the Chinese exclusion act, but that would be adding fuel to the fire. It would be taken as the insult direct, and our problem is to act according to the interests of our own people without giving unnecessary offense to Japanese pride.

Another plan, which has considerable organized sponsorship, including the American Federation of Labor and The American Legion, is to pass a law barring from admission to the United States all aliens ineligible to citizenship, in sequence to the recent decision of the Supreme Court. This has the advantage of being a statute without specific national application at which the Japanese might take offense, but its practical result would be the raising of the permanent bar against the Japanese, and their resentment would be less only by a degree. At any rate, however, this would lift the question out of the plane of diplomacy and constant negotiation and stabilize it on a basis permitting of no disputes in interpretation.

There is further the problem of what restrictions shall be laid on Japanese already resident here, some of them having come even before there was any ban on Japanese immigration. This is highly controversial, and no general solution is possible now. It varies with local conditions and local feelings and is subject to contradictory interpretations of the same sets of facts. The Japanese say they are discriminated against. The Pacific Coast residents say they are not. On that no tribunal can rule. It can only be hoped that some stable basis may be reached on that also, so that it, too, shall not be subject to re-opening with every election. And it is to be hoped that tolerance will enter into the determination of whatever basis is reached.

I have not sought to make definite recommendations or to advocate pat solutions. It has been my aim, instead of laying down dogma, to analyze the situation and show why it is of importance. I think it is easily demonstrable that the problem is one to which the nation must put its fullest attention and its best brains. It will recur until it is finally settled.

Through Red Russia

(Continued from page 4)

Urals, and extensive coal mines at Kemorovo, about a thousand miles to the north.

The chief drawback to the scheme was that each member of the organization had to provide three hundred dollars toward a common fund to pay for transportation, food, equipment and the like. In addition each member must sign an agreement to work two years without pay. At the end of that time,

however, he was to receive a bonus equal to what he would have earned in the United States for similar work.

But I did not have three hundred dollars, and that seemed to be the end of the thing for me. My enthusiasm for the project gradually cooled and I had nearly forgotten the incident when one day, some three months later, I received a telegram signed by Mrs. Calvert for the Kuzbas. It read: "Report at Pier

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51, Holland-American Line immediately. Will have passports and tickets waiting for you."

I got in touch with the pier by telephone and found that the Rotterdam was to sail at noon. I was then in the Bronx, a good hour's journey away, and it was 10:30 o'clock! I packed up a portable typewriter, threw a few things in a suitcase, and arrived at the pier just in time to get aboard.

Some papers were handed me on the dock, but in the excitement of sailing I did not examine them. When we were at sea, some hours later, I found they were tickets for passage in the steerage, and a letter of introduction from the Kuzbas to the Soviet Authorities, signed in red ink by Calvert. I was fully aware of the danger of leaving America without proof of citizenship, but there was nothing to be done about passports now. I have since concluded that this omission had been made deliberately to prevent the return of any of the "colonists."

We were scarcely outside American waters when all of the Kuzbas group were asked to assemble on deck for our first meeting. It was not until then that I had my first glimpse of my comrades. My heart sank.

The literature of the Kuzbas had stated over and over that only engineers and technically trained men would be accepted. There were about a hundred persons in the party, including about twenty women and children. Most of my comrades were Finns who had received their "technical training" wielding picks and shovels in America—and looked it. There were several Mexicans and two or three ten percent Americans who had left for Mexico about the time the Selective Service Act was passed. There were just eight individuals who might lay claim to American citizenship, including one woman and two babies. Poor kids! They were to suffer most, and they had no choice.

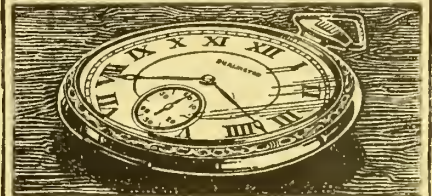
The first meeting was a fair sample of what was to follow. Instead of getting down to the business of organization, each wanted to exercise his lungs to the tune of "the world is all wrong and we are all right." The meeting was conducted in English, although most of the colonists could not understand it—an interpreter repeated in Finnish everything that was said.

From the beginning the Americans were the outcasts of the group. One American, a woman, was elected to the board of managers, but the fact that she was an American made it certain that any proposal she made would be defeated. One of the ten percent Mexican-Americans, Simeon Hahn, was supposed to be in charge of the party, but our real leader was the leather-lunged Finnish interpreter.

The single technically trained man in the whole group was Theodore Mohr, a graduate in metallurgical engineering from the University of Iowa. After an embittering experience at mining in Alaska and then failure of another enterprise in the State he had become interested in Socialism and had graduated from the Rand School of Social Science in New York. He had joined the Kuzbas with the thought that at last he would be able to make use of his technical training in a Socialistic enterprise.

There were the Doyles—Thomas B. Doyle, Mrs. Doyle and their two little sons, ten and twelve. It was Mrs. Doyle who was elected a member of the

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Occupation..... Age.....

board of managers. Doyle was a big, easy-going Westerner who had also been chasing the will-o'-the-wisp of success with small results. His last venture had been on a small farm in Louisiana, and, with failure in prospect, he had sold out and joined the Kuzbas. Mrs. Doyle was a more militant type and succeeded in drawing the wrath of our "comrades" at once upon herself and her family.

Among the steerage passengers was a young German girl of uncertain moral proclivities. Her relations with some of the members of the Kuzbas soon became common knowledge, and Mrs. Doyle protested at one of the innumerable meetings. The Finns objected to this attempt to reform them and Mrs. Doyle received a flood of abuse for her trouble.

Hahn had brought along his wife and six-months'-old baby. He, as leader, was intrusted with the funds of the colonists. His brother-in-law, a lad of sixteen, had come aboard at New York to bid his sister good-by and instead of returning to land had hidden on the ship. There was a great debate over his status, but the colonists finally voted to say nothing to the ship's officers about him and take him along as one of the colonists. He had no tickets or credentials.

I shall not burden you with a long description of ocean travel by steerage. To those who have had the experience of crossing the Atlantic on an army transport let me only say that the transport was luxury by comparison.

Once I discovered that by walking through the crew's quarters I could reach the second-class deck, and I spent two pleasant evenings there. But on my return the second evening a committee waited on me to say that during my absence the colonists had voted that since all were to share alike in this venture I would have to share the steerage with the rest and refrain from promenading among the second-class passengers.

Meetings were held almost continuously—there was nothing else to do. A Russian named Rinnes from Chicago delivered long lectures about his native land in broken English which no one but himself understood.

We did not have to wait until we reached Russia to see the utter futility of placing executive power in the hands of ignorant and untrained people. There were long debates over inconsequential matters, while the real problems were left untouched. The dream of brotherly love rapidly faded. Not only did each national group withdraw to itself, but each group split up into cliques. Before the voyage was ended the comrades were divided into six or seven factions. Each man became afraid to close his eyes in sleep lest the adventure end then for him then and there.

Our first port of call was Plymouth, England. I was by this time thoroughly disgusted with the prospect, and had decided to leave the ship there if possible and work my way back home. But as we stopped only long enough to unload the mail the opportunity was a poor one, and I decided not to risk it. Then, having gone thus far, I decided to see the thing through.

The ship went on to Rotterdam, where we were to transfer to the *Warsawa*, a small vessel that was to carry us on to Petrograd. Doyle and I had

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had some experience in checking baggage and so we were appointed a baggage committee. We were also told how the checking must be done—by a quite unworkable system.

Before leaving the *Rotterdam* our tickets and credentials were examined by the Dutch police and pass cards were issued. Hahn's young brother-in-law had no credentials and so received no pass. I had just finished checking the baggage, with the boy standing beside me, when the police made the rounds of those on the dock and asked for our police cards. I knew the boy would be arrested and deported, and as a policeman approached I saw that he was white with fright. I decided that I had a better chance of outwitting the police than he and so I quickly drew my own police card from my pocket and slipped it to him. He showed the card and passed aboard the *Warsawa*. When the policeman asked me for my card I pretended to be very busy. But he persisted, and then I pretended not to understand.

Finally the officer called the baggage master, who spoke English, and I could no longer dodge the request. I protested that I had been given no card. I pulled out all of the papers in my pocket. Among them was the letter of introduction from the Kuzbas organization. Luckily it had been stamped by the Dutch police, and on the strength of this I was allowed to board the ship.

If the steerage quarters on the *Rotterdam* had been unpleasant, those on the little *Warsawa* were worse. They were so close to the engine room that the heat made it impossible to sleep in them. During the rest of the voyage I slept on deck, as did most of the other colonists.

It was but an eighteen-hour run to Danzig, our next stop. The colonists were not allowed to leave the ship here, but Mohr and I managed to reach shore by getting on the end of a line of passengers leaving the ship. This was all very well, but when we went to board the ship again the police refused to let us pass. We argued for an hour with the officious little policeman who blocked our way, and when we saw there was no other way we pushed him aside and walked aboard. For a while I thought something would happen. The police gathered on the dock and threatened to come aboard and take us off the ship, and matters were made worse by the colonists, who gathered at the rail to taunt them.

At Danzig we had our first glimpse of famine, for conditions are very bad in Poland—and while Danzig is a free city under the peace treaty, it may racially be considered a part of Poland. A crowd of little children were gathered on the wharf crying for bread. While the argument with the police was at its height I went to the steward and induced him to give me two loaves of bread. Then, accompanied by Mrs. Doyle, I went ashore again and we distributed the bread among the children. I had never felt so sorry for anyone before as I did for those little starved tots, and my heart ached when we had to leave them. But this act so pleased the police that they speedily changed their attitude and became most effusive in their friendliness. When the ship sailed it was with their Godspeed and hearty good wishes.

Even this experience at Danzig did not dampen the ardor of the Communists in our party for their cause.

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They had been so thoroughly misled as to actual conditions in Russia that they had no thought that things could be as bad as in Danzig—much less did they suspect that they were infinitely worse.

In fact, as we drew nearer to our destination enthusiasm increased. Someone found a lot of red ribbon and every coat lapel was decorated with a piece of it. As we had passed through the Kiel Canal into the Baltic Sea, before reaching Danzig, the colonists had gathered on deck and cheered themselves hoarse for Soviet Russia. I was anxious to see how the Germans along the canal would receive their enthusiasm. Occasionally there was an answering cheer from the shore, but most of the Germans stood in stolid, silent groups. It was apparent that the enthusiasm of those aboard the boat was not shared on shore.

There was something indescribably impressive about the stolid silence of these Germans. I was surprised at the number of war cripples among them. Even the faces of those who appeared most friendly wore that look of anxiety which was impressed on my memory during those days in France when it appeared certain that Paris would fall before the Gray onslaught. Germany still retains the atmosphere of war.

Her people have taken to heart their defeat, and I believe they will seize the very first opportunity to wipe out the humiliating memory.

As we neared our destination excitement among the colonists reached fever pitch. For a time the animosities of the voyage were forgotten, and as we approached Kronstadt, the famous twin fortress which guards the entrance to the river on which Petrograd is situated, the whole party lined up on deck and chanted the "Internationale."

It was a great moment. At last we were entering the promised land, where the worker was to receive a just reward for his toil, where brotherly love was to smooth out the troubles of the world, where there was to be no money and therefore no poverty, no bosses, no profiteers. For a time even my own well-grounded misgivings gave way to the enthusiasm of the moment. We scarcely noticed that the two famous fortresses were now but deserted piles of bricks, that the houses along the water front were falling down from decay, that the stores were boarded up. We saw only the lines of soldiers drawn up in the streets in salute, heard only the cheers from groups of people in the streets and on housetops.

(To be continued)

Jobs for Gobs

(Continued from page 9)

In Chicago most of the Seascouts are little brothers to the members of Naval Post, which has headquarters on the *Commodore*, a government ship used for training by United States Naval Reserves. Commodore Howard F. Gillette is nominal head of the organization in Chicago. E. H. Noyes, rear-commodore, is chairman of the local Seascout Shipping Board. Mr. Keane, as portmaster, is the active head of operations. Then there are five skip-pers who have direct charge of the Seascout ships.

Eighteen boys form a Seascout ship and are registered with their skipper in the sloop class. In shore training they are instructed in the fundamentals of Seascouting—swimming, life-saving, knowledge of nautical terms, knotting and splicing. When this training is satisfactorily completed the Seascouts are advanced as a group to the schooner class, where instruction is given in rowing and sailing. Following this work the boys are promoted to the bark class. They are put through a graduated course of training—first swimming, then rowing, then sailing—until, at eighteen or nineteen, they qualify as first-class boy sailors, thus having passed a very important formative period of their lives under healthful and stimulating environment.

The Navy Department, out of the goodness of its heart and its large stock of surplus material, presents a cutter to each Seascout ship for the payment of transportation charges. One of the Chicago ships, the *Legionnaire*, uses the caraval *Santa Maria* for a training vessel. This old craft, a replica of the one on which "in fourteen hundred ninety-two Columbus sailed the ocean blue," is lent by the South Park Board of Commissioners of Chicago for the boys to use as a flagship.

Last summer eighteen Seascouts cruised the Great Lakes on the U. S. S.

Wilmette along with naval reserve officers who were taking their prescribed training cruise. The boys peeled spuds in the galley, stood by when the bo's'n piped, and participated in everything there was to be done. Captain E. A. Evers, U.S.N.R.F., at the close of the cruise complimented Portmaster Keane on the efficiency of the boys. The captain and the portmaster presented certificates to the eighteen boys in recognition of their achievement.

Next summer, according to present plans, the Seascouts will have an opportunity to render definite, tangible service to the City of Chicago by acting as beach guards along the twenty-four mile water front on Lake Michigan in an official beach patrol. What more convincing evidence of the value of The American Legion to the community could there be than actual rescues of drowning persons made by Legion-trained Seascouts?

Seascouting is a division of the Boy Scouts of America which is steadily growing in strength and efficiency. It is a wisely designed program of interesting, purposeful activities planned to help older boys—lads of fifteen and over—into the finest type of American citizenship through inculcating in them all the splendid, age-old traditions of the sea. The National Seascout Committee is actively chairmaned by no less a man than General George W. Goethals, and includes such men as Admiral William S. Sims and Charles M. Schwab. The continuing growth and effectiveness of Seascouting will unquestionably constitute a valuable aid to the naval preparedness of our nation and to the efficiency of our merchant marine.

Seascouting is not restricted to localities on large bodies of water, as much of the preliminary training can be done on land and the greater part of it requires little more water than enough to get wet in.

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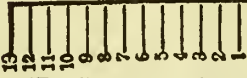


AL 23 RING

A N extremely heavy band ring with full size emblem, which is very distinctive and unusually attractive. A real "he-man's" ring!

Solid Gold 10k
\$12.60

STANDARD RING GAUGE



RING SIZES

CUT a slip of paper that will just fit snugly around the second joint of the finger on which you wish to wear your ring. Lay this slip with one end at A on the standard ring gauge shown here and the other end will indicate the correct size. (Remember, we can furnish half sizes.) As an added precaution pin the slip to your order.

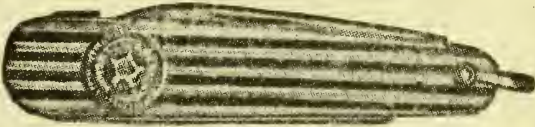
MEMBERSHIP BUTTONS



Miniature Badge
10k Gold \$1.58
14k Gold 2.10



Regulation Badge
\$2.63
\$3.68



AL 20 Gold Filled KNIFE with Midget Emblem, \$3.68

Note: All of the above prices include the required 5% war tax

ADDRESS: EMBLEM DIVISION, DEPT. W
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, THE AMERICAN LEGION
Indianapolis, Indiana

Law Course in Book Form

13 Vols. Bound in Law Buckram. Compiled by 56 of America's Most Eminent Legal Authorities
Here is a complete home-study law course in book form that you can master in your spare time. Thirteen volumes, nearly 6,000 pages (7 x 10 inches), bound in law buckram, red and black labels with titles in gold. This wonderful law course is the combined work of professors of Harvard, Yale, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Wisconsin law schools.

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Every principle of law is made clear. Fascinating reading course of 25 Texts (free with the books) is a teacher, right at your elbow! A set of review question covers the text matter fully.

75c a Week You get the entire 13-volume law library and Complete Reading Course of 25 pamphlets for only 75 cents a week. See offer in coupon.



MAIL THE COUPON

American Technical Society, Dept. L-1032, Chicago, U.S.A.
Please send "Library of American Law and Practice" and Reading Course for seven days' examination, shipping charges collect. I will send \$2.80 within seven days and \$3.00 a month thereafter until I have paid \$49.80 or return the books at your expense.

Name

Address

Employed by

Psyching the Post Roll Call

(Continued from page 8)

selves with legal counsel to help them point out their ineligibility. Even the Constitution of The American Legion was invoked, as one candidate's counsel declared that his client would be a candidate for governor of the State in the next election. Finally Comrade F. M. Straight was elected unanimously, except for two votes, his own and that of his attorney.

The donor of the spittoons formally presented them to the custodian, wishing him a long and successful tenure of office. The commander of the post conferred upon the latter a properly drawn up commission, handsomely illuminated by an artist member of the post. All told, this stunt proved a source of genuine merriment through three meetings and provided a topic that was always sure of a laugh during later meetings.

The third law reads, "Interest depends on contrast and variety." If the post officers are on their jobs they will watch each activity and each topic of discussion for the "saturation point." Just as soon as they see the members beginning to get tired of a subject they will be ready to spring something new.

A good way to inject variety is to bring in occasional outside speakers or entertainers. A Legion official from another post or from the state or national organizations is always a refreshing novelty. But a great deal of variety can be obtained simply by uncovering the latent abilities of the post members. Maynard-Price Post of Pullman, Washington, got the following variegated schedule of talks from its own members: "Early Explorers in the Northwest," "Our District School," "Adjusted Compensation in Congress," "Philippine Independence," "Release of Political Prisoners," "Surrender of the German High Seas Fleet."

The fourth law declares, "Interest depends on ease of comprehension, or clarity." Notices of meetings should always be clear, exact and concrete. Nothing should be left to be puzzled out by the recipient. In those suppositional notices given at the start of this article one said vaguely, "entertainment." The other said clearly and concretely, "three comedians and a quartette." You would have to guess what "entertainment" meant, but the other notice is explicit and clear.

The fifth law states, "Interest depends on repetition, or familiarity." People more easily interested by a new presentation of a familiar subject than by an entirely new subject. When some continuing feature can be doped up which the members will know is good and which can be presented from a new angle at meeting after meeting, then the post will have a valuable interest asset. The great cuspidor debate had this quality, and kept the interest of Kearney Post at fever heat for a month.

Unity, intensity, variety, clarity, familiarity—these are the five keywords which should form the slogan of every post program committee. If they are properly used in keeping both the meetings and the notices thereof interesting and snappy it will never be necessary to call in an efficiency expert to psych the roll call.

1345 3 Piece SUIT MADE TO ORDER SAVE

To prove our unbeatable values and get your steady trade, will make 3-piece suit consisting of coat, pants and vest to your measure for only \$13.45. Style shown in the picture or any one of 188 style combinations to select from. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed or every penny back—quick.

NO EXTRA CHARGES

You pay just what we say, not one penny of extras for anything. We even pay all postage and express. You save one-half like before the war.

Earn \$60 Cash Weekly

You can take orders easy for these clothes in spare time and make \$3000 a year and up at home. Friends and neighbors buy on sight. Young Fred Green made \$174.50 in seventeen days. **SEND NO CASH.**

FREE - BIG SAMPLES
New samples show latest styles and 80 real cloth samples. Buy at inside Wholesale prices. Write now for Big Free Outfit.

WASHINGTON TAILORING CO.
Wholesale Tailors Dept. P-302 Chicago



SEEDS

Reliable and Full of Life
SPECIAL OFFER

Made to build New Business. A trial will make you our permanent customer.

PRIZE COLLECTION Radish, 17 varieties, worth 15c; Lettuce, 12 kinds, worth 15c; Tomatoes, 11 the finest, worth 20c; Turnip, 7 splendid, worth 10c; Onion, 8 best varieties, worth 15c; 10 Spring Flowering Bulbs, worth 25c—65 varieties in all; worth \$1.00.

GUARANTEED TO PLEASE

Write today; mention this paper
SEND 10 CENTS

to cover postage and packing and receive this valuable collection of seeds post-paid, together with my big instructive, beautiful Seed and Plant Book, tells all about Buckbee's "Full of Life" Seeds, Plants, etc.

H.W. BUCKBEE

Rockford Seed Farms
Farm 275 Rockford, Ill.

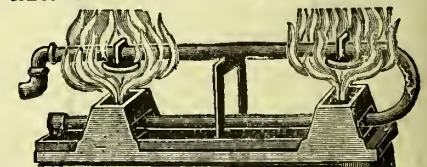
We Pay \$8 a Day

taking orders for guaranteed
hosiery for men and women.
All styles and colors.



Written guarantee with each pair to wear and gives satisfaction or new hose free. Steady daily income. Full or spare time. No experience necessary. Low priced. Our silk hose lead. Take orders for six to ten pairs a day. Repeat orders increase every month. Prompt delivery guaranteed. For a steady, year round business there is nothing better than this line. Write for territory and samples. **JENNINGS MFG. CO., Hose 1904 Dayton, Ohio**

NEW-KANT-KLOG COAL OIL BURNER



Nothing else like it. New-patented. Not sold in stores. Big selling. 100% profit. Most perfect burner ever invented. Absolutely safe. Can't clog up. Turns any coal or wood stove into a gas stove. Cheaper than coal. Popular price. Write quick for agency and territory. **PARKER MFG. CO., Burner 302 Dayton, Ohio**

SAVE MONEY

WRITE FOR
FREE CATALOG
OF
AUTO SUPPLIES

MANY BARGAINS. POSTAGE PAID. Join Profit Sharing Club, no dues. Send for Membership Card.
HERMAN BUMILLER COMPANY
432-A MAIN STREET CINCINNATI



DIAMONDS

FOR A FEW CENTS
A DAY

\$1.50 a Week
SEND NO MONEY
Looks like
\$350 Solitaire
No. 61
only **\$9.50**
We Trust You

Don't send a single penny. Ten days Free Trial. When the ring comes, examine it—if you are not convinced it is the Greatest Bargain in America, send it back at our expense. Only if pleased, send \$1.50 weekly—at the rate of a few cents a day. This Bargain Cluster Ring with 7 Blue-White Perfect Cut Diamonds can be yours. No Red Tape. No Risk.

FREE Send for it today. It pictures thousands of Bargains. Address Dept. 2252

J.M. LYON & CO.
2-4 Maiden Lane N.Y.

POULTRY BOOK

Latest and best yet; 144 pages, 215 beautiful pictures, hatching, rearing, feeding and disease information. Big Successful Poultry Farm handling 53 pure-bred varieties and BABY CHICKS. Tells how to choose fowls, eggs, incubators, sprouters. Mailed for 10 cents.

Berry's Poultry Farm, Box 52, Clarinda, Iowa

AGENTS-\$5 to \$15 DAILY

EASY—Introducing NEW STYLE GUARANTEED HOSIERY—Must wear or replaced free. Big Profits. Repeat orders bring you regular income. You write orders—WE DELIVER AND COLLECT. No capital or experience needed. Outfits furnished. All colors and grades including finest silks.

HAC-O-CHEE MILLS CO., Desk 2573 Cincinnati, O.

High School Course in 2 Years

You can complete this simplified High School Course at home inside of two years. Meets all requirements for entrance to college and the leading professions. This and thirty-six other practical courses are described in our Free Bulletin. Send for it TODAY.

AMERICAN SCHOOL
Dept. H-23 Drexel Ave. & 58th St. CHICAGO

Are You Pleased? Please Tell Buddy

Another year has passed and again our Weekly shows a handsome gain in advertising revenue—33½ per cent. increase for 1922 over 1921.

Can we keep up the pace for 1923? It all depends on you, and your co-operation.

Our advertising revenue this year passed the half million mark, and you all know that it is this amount of advertising revenue that makes it possible for us to deliver to you, as a member of the Legion, a magazine which actually costs \$1.50 per year to produce for the 75 cents which you pay for it from your national dues.

During the year the mortgage on The Weekly was burned—the debt of over a quarter of a million dollars which had been incurred in the early days of publication was paid off.

One objective thus taken, again Buddy in the Barrel, with your help, succeeded in taking another important objective in increasing the size of the magazine to a 32-page publication. But Buddy isn't contented with that. He wants to see a 48-page magazine, with a nice cover in color on heavier paper.

Will you help him take this objective during 1923?

Enough coupons, enough letters, enough co-operation will do it! But, it will take a lot from all of you because to reach this objective will mean that we have got to carry nearly double the amount of advertising that we did last year.

But—we can do it if we will put our shoulders to the wheel!

The objectives which Buddy has already attained would never have been taken without the co-operation of readers, co-operation in buying goods from our advertisers, and co-operation in keeping a heavy coupon barrage ahead of Buddy's personal sales work.

Old General Co-operation certainly made good use of his shock coupon troops during 1922, and he must do it again for 1923.

Buddy wants a publication that won't have to take a back seat with any of them. He wants our Weekly to become better and better in every way. Will you help him get it?



Our editors have put it up to Buddy to ask his three-quarters of a million reader-owners what improvements and additions they would like to see in their magazine when it is possible to increase it in size.

Do you want fiction—short stories or serials? Do you want more articles about sport—more humor—more cartoons—more general articles—more stories of the days when "slum" outranked ammunition?

It is up to you! This is your magazine and what you say goes!

What is your vote? What are your suggestions?

Buddy has his ears all cocked up to catch the faintest rumblings.

Buddy made the coupon famous and now he wants to make his magazine famous.

All together for the dotted-line barrage! Let's hear from every sector.

This would be a good thing to bring up at the Post meetings and have an expression of opinion from your Post.

Extra! Extra! Buddy Exposes Coupon Slackers

A huddy from California, George K. Traynor, 1762 Turk St., San Francisco, suggests "that we publish an honor rating based on coupon returns by percentage of membership in order to expose the backsliding pen pushers." Here we go. These are the returns by State in coupons (not percentage) received by Buddy in the last few weeks:

N. Y.	29	Ill.	7	Conn.	4	Ark.	1
Penn.	20	Kan.	7	Oregon.	3	Ky.	1
Cal.	18	Maine.	6	Wash.	3	Ga.	1
Ohio.	17	Wyo.	6	N. C.	3	Wash. D. C.	1
N. D.	11	Texas.	6	Miss.	3	N. H.	1
Minn.	11	Vir.	5	Okla.	3	W. V.	1
Mich.	10	S. D.	5	R. I.	3	Ala.	1
Iowa.	9	Ind.	5	Colo.	2	Md.	1
Fla.	8	Wis.	5	Idaho.	2	Hawaii.	1
N. J.	8	Neb.	4	S. C.	2	France.	1
Mass.	8	Tenn.	4	N. M.	1	Scotland.	1

OUR DIRECTORY

These Advertisers support us—let's reciprocate. And tell them so by saying, when you write—"I saw your ad in

AUTOS & AUTO ACCESSORIES

Herman Bumiller.	30
Chevrolet Motor Co.	
VLiberty Top & Tire Co.	22

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

VVAmerican Pub. Co.	
Berry's Poultry Farm.	30
Hertag Pub. Co.	28
VV Nelson Doubleday, Inc.	
VVVVThe Pathfinder Pub. Co.	20

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Acorn Brass Mfg. Co.	
VVAmerican Accessories Co.	25
VVVVAmerican Products Co.	26
VVVVComer Mfg. Co.	25
VHolecomb & Hoke Mfg. Co.	21
VVJennings Mfg. Co.	30
VVLightning Calculator Co.	
Long Eakins Co.	27
Perry Ludlow Co.	22
VMac-O-Chee Mills.	30
Madison Shirt Co.	25
VVParker Mfg. Co.	30
Santa Fe Railway.	24
VVVVStandard Food & Fur Co.	27
Stuart & Co.	28
Superior Laboratories.	
Vital Mfg. Co.	22
Washington Tailoring Co.	30
VWorld's Star Knitting Co.	

ENTERTAINMENT

VVV, S. Denison & Co.	24
Hooker Howe Costume Co.	25
VRoyal Sales Co.	

FOOD PRODUCTS

VVVVThe Genesec Pure Food Co.	
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FURNITURE

VVVHartman Furniture & Carpet Co.	Back Cover
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INSURANCE

VJohn Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co.	25
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INVESTMENTS

VG. L. Miller Bond & Mortgage Co.	10
--	----

JEWELRY, INSIGNIA, MEMORIALS

VVVVAmerican Legion Emblem Division.	29
VVBurlington Watch Co.	25
VVVJos. De Roy & Sons.	22

"BE IT RESOLVED, that with a firm belief in the value of our magazine—THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY—as a national advertising medium; with the realization that due to limited subscription price and constantly increasing cost of production, the improvements which we desire to see in it will only be made possible through increased advertising revenue—and that increased advertising revenue depends primarily upon our support of advertisers in the WEEKLY—we hereby pledge our support and our patronage, as individuals, and as an organization, to those advertisers who use the columns of our official magazine—THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY."

Resolution passed unanimously at the Second National Convention of The American Legion.

VVLottis Brothers.	27
J. M. Lyon.	30
E. Richwine.	
VVVVSanta Fe Watch Co.	
Supreme Jewelry Mfg. Co.	27
VVVVW. W. Sweet, Inc.	23
MEDICINAL	
Bayer Tablets of Aspirin.	28
VMusterole Co.	18
VSloan's Liniment.	24
MEN'S WEAR	
VCheney Brothers.	17
VVCuett, Peabody & Co.	21
VTThe Florsheim Shoe Co.	
VHart Schaffner & Marx.	
VHoleproof Hosiery Co.	
VVReliance Mfg. Co.	23
VWilson Brothers.	
MISCELLANEOUS	
VAmerican Doughboy Co.	24
VCole & Co.	25
Jung Arch Brace Co.	
Marvel Mfg. Co.	
Peoples Mail Order House.	27
VPhiladelphia Key Co.	
Philo Burt Mfg. Co.	
Wisconsin Incubator Co.	27
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS	
VVVHuescher Band Inst. Co.	27
VPublic Trading Co.	
Wilson Bros. Mfg. Co.	
The Wrightman Shop.	26
PATENT ATTORNEYS	
VWJ. L. Jackson.	25
VVVVVV Lacey & Lacey.	27

of ADVERTISERS

our AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY." Or tell the same thing to the salesman or dealer from whom you buy their products.

SCHOOLS AND INSTRUCTION

VVAmerican School.	30
VVAmerican Technical Society.	30
VVVChicago Engineering Works.	26
VFirst Hawaiian Conservatory of Music.	25
VVVVFranklin Institute.	23
VMichigan State Auto School.	24
Ogilvie Institute.	26
Palmer Photoplay Corp.	
VVPatterson Civil Service School.	27
VPelman Institute of America.	2
VVVVRehe Auto & Tractor School.	26
VVVStandard Business Training Institute.	
VVVV F. W. Tammlyn.	24
VVVUnited Y. M. C. A. School.	20

SEEDS

H. W. Buckbee.	30
Charlotte M. Haines.	
Japan Seed Co.	26

SMOKERS' NEEDS

VVAmerican Tobacco Co.	
VVV Liggitt & Myers Tobacco Co.	
VVL Lyons Mfg. Co.	
Scarlett.	25

SPORTS AND RECREATION

Brunswick-Balke-Clender Co.	18
VVVHarley-Davidson Motor Co.	21
VHendee Mfg. Co.	
VVGA. G. Spalding & Bros.	26
VThos. E. Wilson.	

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH

VVAmerican Telephone & Telegraph Co.	
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TOILET NECESSITIES

Forhan Co.	
A. S. Hinds & Co.	19
VVVVThe Pepsodent Co.	
VJ. B. Williams Co.	

TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION

VVU. S. Shipping Board.	16
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TYPEWRITERS

International Typewriter Exchange.	
Remington Typewriter Co.	15
VVVShipman Ward Mfg. Co.	
Young Typewriter Co.	

V SERVICE STRIPE—AWARDED ADVERTISERS WITH US REGULARLY FOR OVER SIX MONTHS. THE VV TWO, VVV THREE, VVVV FOUR AND FIVE STRIPERS ARE GROWING IN NUMBER, AND THE SIX STRIPERS ARE BEGINNING TO APPEAR.

We do not knowingly accept false or fraudulent advertising, or any advertising of an objectionable nature. See "Our Platform," issue of December 22, 1922. Readers are requested to report promptly any failure on the part of an advertiser to make good any representation contained in an advertisement in THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY.

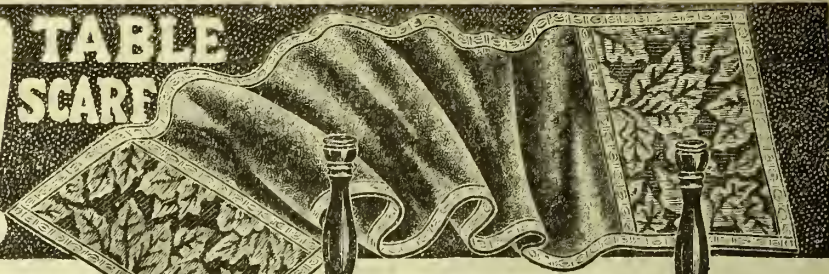
Advertising rates: \$3.00 per agate line. Smallest copy accepted, 14 lines (1 inch). THE ADVERTISING MANAGER, 627 West 43d Street, N. Y. City.

THEY
ADVERTISE
LET'S
PATRONIZE

THEY
ADVERTISE,
LET'S
PATRONIZE

FREE!

TABLE SCARF

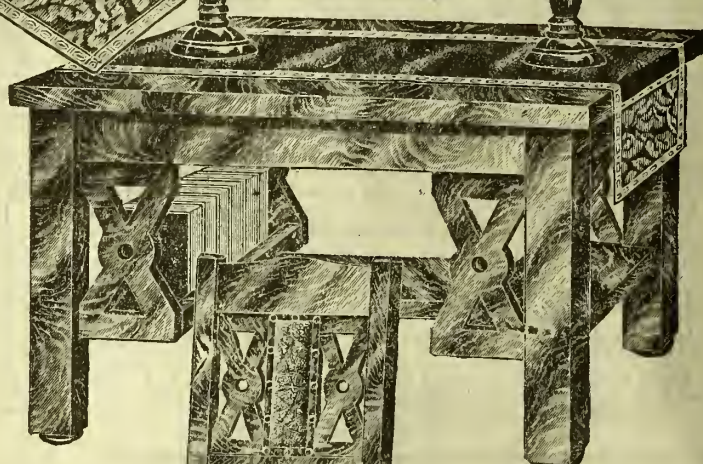


\$1 BRINGS

This Richly Upholstered
8-Piece Suite

*Quarter-Sawn and Solid Oak
 —Chairs Have Spring Seats*

Yes, only \$1 brings this splendid suite of library, living room or parlor furniture—8 splendid, massive pieces—large table, with 36x23-inch top, arm chair, arm rocker, straight chair and sewing rocker, waste basket and 2 candlesticks. With it you get a beautiful Table Scarf FREE. Use the furniture and scarf for 30 days on free trial. Then if not satisfied, return the goods and we will refund your \$1 and pay transportation charges both ways.

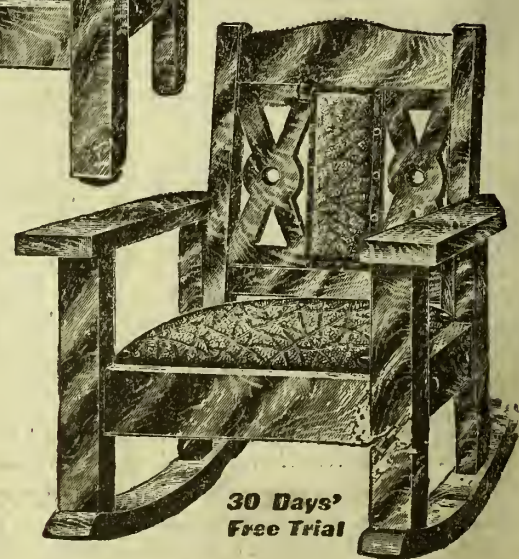
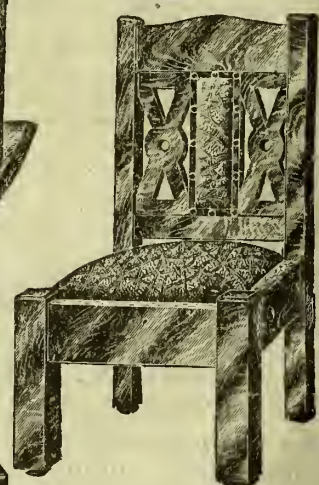
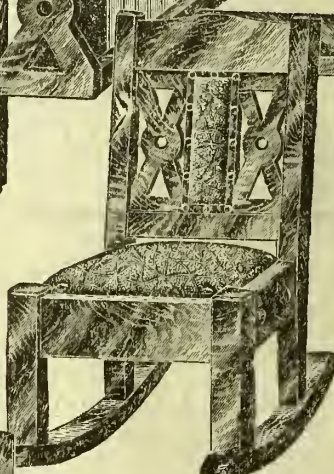
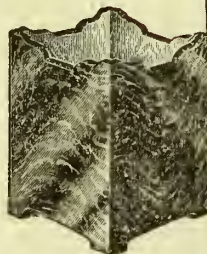


Over a Year to Pay!

If you keep it, pay a little monthly. The suite is of quarter-sawn and solid oak in rich fumed finish. Rockers and chairs have cut-out panels, spring seats and padded construction. Upholstered in durable imitation Spanish brown leather. Shipped (fully boxed, "knocked down" to lessen freight charges) from factory in Central Indiana or Chicago warehouse. Order by No. 105EMA21. Price \$38.95. Send \$1 now. Balance \$3.00 monthly. Table Scarf is FREE.

FREE Beautiful Velour Table Scarf

We want to prove that Hartman's prices and terms are the most liberal ever known. That is why we make this extra inducement. A handsome table scarf ABSOLUTELY FREE. Rich blue velour, 48x16 in., 6-in. panels at ends of floral tapestry. Antique gold braid binding.



SEND For HARTMAN'S Big 368-Page Bargain Catalog—FREE

This great 368-page book offers the world's greatest bargains in furniture, rugs, silverware, dishes, kitchenware, etc., also farm machinery — all sold on easy payment terms and 30 days' free trial.



Wonderful Gifts

Catalog explains how you can get absolutely FREE many valuable articles for which you would pay high prices at stores. Beautiful Glassware, Lemonade Sets, Silverware, Tablecloths, Napkins and other elegant and useful articles given FREE with purchases. Send for it today.

"Let Hartman Feather YOUR Nest!"

HARTMAN FURNITURE & CARPET CO.

Dept. 5254 Copyright, 1923, by Hartman's, Chicago CHICAGO

Handsome Fumed Finish

HARTMAN Furniture & Carpet Co., Dept. 5254 Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed find \$1 as first payment. Send the 8-piece Living Room Suite No. 105EMA21 and with it, absolutely FREE, the beautiful Table Scarf, all as described. I am to have 30 days' free trial. If not satisfied, will ship all back and you will return my \$1 and pay freight both ways. If I keep it, I will pay \$3 monthly on the suite alone until the full price, \$38.95, is paid. Title remains with you until final payment is made.

Name.....Occupation.....

R. F. D., Box No.
 or Street and No.

Post Office.....State.....
 If your shipping point is different from your post office, fill in line below.

Send shipment to.....

30 Days' Free Trial